The New-York Times.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Result of a Naval Court-Martial—The New Sloops-of-War—Arrival of Mike Walsh from Mexico—The African Squadron—Agricultural Appropriations, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 1.

Second-Lieutenant R. A. WITTHER, U. S. Marine Corps, and Lieutenant E. C. STOCKTON, U. S. Navy, were lately tried before a Naval Court-Martial at Panama, found guilty, and sentenced—WITTHER to be dismissed from the service, and STOCKTON to be cashiered. The President yesterday approved both sentences.

The rumor that Secretary TOUCEY had ordered two of the new sloops-of-war to be built at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, I am authorized to say, is not true.

Baron GEROLT had an interview with Secretary CASS to-day, touching the rights of Prussian emigrants.

The Hon. MIKE WALSH, late Special Agent of the Government to Mexico, arrived here this afternoon He brings dispatches from Mr. FORSYTH.

I learn from a reliable source that the Secretary of the Navy is displeased and mortified at the inactivity and inefficiency exhibited by Commodore CONNER, now in command of the African squadron. The flag officer has the control of the vessels attached to his squadron, but it is doubted by the Department if he has the right to lie in one port for eight months to the great neglect of the business entrusted to his care. His flag-ship (*Cumberland,*) is one of the finest in the navy and she still lies at Madeira, where she came near being lost on the rocks during a heavy gale.

The African Squadron now consists of the *Cumberland*, *Vincennes*, *Dale*, and *Marion* and *Bainbridge*. The storeship *Release* is now on her way with supplies for the Squadron.

Dispatches report the African fever as raging on the *Dale*. One officer and several men had died. This vessel, I understand, will be ordered home at an early day, in consequence of the sickness on board. At one time the officers and crew were nearly in a starving condition. There were no provisions to be had but a little rice, and the ship was compelled to keep out at sea on account of the fever aboard. The Department will take early measures for the relief of the sufferers.

The strong opposition lately exhibited by Congress to the annual appropriation for agricultural purposes has induced the Patent Office to make a rough estimate of the advantage arising to the people from this expenditure. The whole amount appropriated in twenty years amounts to $267,500. The office has reliable data in proof of the assumptions that without the increase of capital or labor the farmers of the country are enjoying enhanced profits in the Corn crop of $96,000,000 a year, and in the Wheat crop of $20,000,000 more; that the new product of Chinese Sugar Cane will realize a profit of ten dollars per acre on one million of acres this year. This shows a large balance in favor of the Agricultural Bureau.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 1.

Dispatches received at the Mexican Legation, today, are silent upon the subject of the American Minister demanding and receiving his passports. Such a report, however, was current at the capital. Our Government also received advices, but their contents have not yet transpired. Civil proceedings were continued against foreigners who refused to pay contributions on their property, and those who resisted the Federal authorities were ordered to leave the capital. Several Russians and Germans, together with Americans, had sought protection from Minister FORSYTH.

A contract had been concluded by the Post-Office and Navy Departments, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for carrying the mails between Astoria and Panama at $348,250 per annum.

Mr. W. H. DAVIDGE has telegraphed to the Post-Office Department that he has made an arrangement with the Tehuantepec Company, under the extension, to the 1st of October, 1859.

The jeatire Territory of New-Mexico has been constituted a new land district. WM. PELHAM has been appointed Surveyor-General, and lands will soon be brought into market and opened to preemption.

The Land Office has information showing the immense richness of the soil in precious metals—particularly the Mesilla Valley.

Baron DE WYDENBRUGK, Minister from Sweden and Norway, has presented his credentials.

JOSEPH S. WILSON is Acting Commissioner of the Land Office, in the absence of Commissioner HENDRICKS, who has gone to Indiana.

Lieutenant-General SCOTT has left Washington for his head-quarters.

M. BELLY has arrived.

CHRISTOPHER GRAHAM has been appointed Receiver of the Public Moneys at Henderson, Minnesota, and JOSEPH HOPKINS to a similar office at Marysville, Cal.

Maine Democratic State Convention.

PORTLAND, Thursday, July 1.

The Democratic State Convention met at Augusta, yesterday, and nominated Hon. MANASSEH H. SMITH, of Warren, for Governor, who accepted the nomination in a speech of considerable length. Resolutions were adopted compliimenting the Administration, indorsing the final adjustment of the Lecompton question, and denouncing the Opposition and its measures. Nearly seven hundred delegates were present. The Convention was presided over by the Hon. W. S. LITTLEFIELD, of Bridgeton.

Intention of Gov. Denver to Resign.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 30.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, 28th, by the United States Express to Booneville, says that a well-grounded report is in circulation to the effect that Governor DENVER intends vacating the Gubernatorial chair soon after the election in August. The reasons which have prompted His Excellency to determine on such a course are not stated.

The Boston Custom-House.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 1.

A report, said to be reliable, that eighteen revenue employes received a notice of discharge to-day, creates considerable excitement at the Custom-House. No appointments will be made in place of those dropped, owing to the decreased appropriation for revenue purposes by the last Congress.

Trotting at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 1.

Flora Temple won the race over the "Canton" course this afternoon, beating *Lancet* in three straight heats. Time, 2:30—2:29—2:33.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 1.

New-Orleans papers of the latest date due by the mail, state that the owners of the steamboat *Cahawba* have arranged to have the mails and passengers for Havana taken off by a steamship, to avoid her being quarantined at New-York.

Schooner Sunk by a Collision.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 1.

The schooners *Elisha T. Smith* and *Triumph* from Philadelphia, for Boston, with coal, came in collision off Cape Cod, during a sudden gale. The crew of the *Triumph*, except JAMES HAWES, cook jumped on board the *Smith*. The *Triumph* probably sunk. She belonged to Bridgetown, N. J. The *E. T. S.* arrived up to-day.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 1—9 P. M.

Schooner *Triumph*, Captain ARTIS, from Philadelphia for Boston, before reported run into by schooner *E. T. Smith*, was picked up off Orleans to-day and brought into that port with the cook on board.

Receipts of Breadstuffs.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 1.

Receipts at tide-water for the fourth week of June show an increase over the same period of last year as follows: Flour, 61,447 bbls.; Wheat, 245,044 bushels; Corn, 74,233 bushels. Reducing Wheat to Flour, the total increase in receipts of Flour to the present time is 535,436 bbls.

A New Phase of the Dudley Observatory Quarrel.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 1.

Mrs. DUDLEY having espoused the cause of Dr. GOULD, and written a letter requesting the majority of the Trustees of the Observatory to resign, the Trustees reply, expressing their determination to adhere to their position, and declaring that in the honorable discharge of their duties under the charter, they must insist on the removal of Dr. GOULD. Meantime, the Scientific Council have addressed letters to the Trustees, calling for the charges against Dr. GOULD. To this the Trustees reply, refusing to recognize the right of the Council to usurp any such powers or authority.

The Scientific Council, consisting of Professors HENRY, BACHE and HORACE, held a session this afternoon, at which an address was adopted, proposing to the Trustees of the Observatory, first, to take unconditional and immediate charge and direction of the Observatory, subject only to the Board of Trustees, thus occupying themselves the place of Directors. If this be not agreed to, they then propose a Committee of five citizens to settle the controversy with respect to Dr. GOULD. The Trustees reject all propositions peremptorily, not recognizing any right on the part of the Council to interfere with the office of the Trustees, or in any way control their action. It seems probable that the whole Coast Survey will resign [illegible] they cannot substantially [illegible] with the action of the Trustees, who derive their power from the act of incorporation.

The Trustees, however, express their determination to adhere to their position, and insist upon the removal of Dr. GOULD. The Scientific Council having called upon the Trustees for a copy of the charges against the Doctor, the Trustees refused to recognize the authority of the Council to make any such demand. Several propositions were made by the Council yesterday for an adjustment of the pending misunderstandings, all of which were peremptorily rejected by the Trustees, in consequence of which it is thought probable that the whole Coast Survey will resign their positions in the former body.

SHARP LETTER FROM MRS. BLANDINA DUDLEY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 28, 1858.

To the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory:

GENTLEMEN: I am surprised and grieved to learn through the medium of the public press, that serious difficulties have arisen between yourselves and the Director of the Dudley Observatory; and that you demand the withdrawal of the Director, and refuse to refer the difficulties in question to the Scientific Council, except upon the basis of the removal of one of their own body, to whom the management of the Observatory has been intrusted.

It is well known to you that my large donation was made under the express condition that the Observatory should become a National Institution, dedicated to the advancement of one of the noblest branches of science, and that the eminent gentlemen composing the Scientific Council should be intrusted with its development and management. I relied upon the gentlemen who had been named as Trustees in the original act of incorporation, passed several years before, to coöperate harmoniously with the Council, and have never sought to interfere with your action, so long as it appeared to be directed towards the great objects to which the Observatory is dedicated.

Having undiminished confidence in the intentions and ability of the Council to accomplish the ends proposed, I cannot but feel the most earnest desire that every member of it shall receive the hearty coöperation and support of the Trustees, without which all our efforts must fail. Learning that the action of your Board, which I refer to, is not unanimous, I have now respectfully to request, *that those members of it who cannot cordially continue to discharge the duties which devolve upon them in connection with the Scientific Council, as at present organized, and with the Director now in charge, shall resign and leave their place to be filled by such donors to the Observatory as may be selected by the remaining Trustees.*

The disinterested zeal for the cause of science which has prompted you to undertake the labors and responsibilities which have devolved upon you will, I trust, lead any of you without hesitation to withdraw from the control of the Observatory, rather than hazard its success by placing it beyond the supervision of those gentlemen whose names have been the guarantee to most of the other large contributors to the Observatory as well as to myself.

I am, Gentlemen, with much respect,
Your obedient servant,
BLANDINA DUDLEY.

The Railroad Convention at Buffalo.

THE ERIE AND CENTRAL RAILROAD DIFFICULTY NOT SETTLED.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 1.

The Railroad Convention adjourned *sine die* at 9 o'clock last night, after passing the following resolution:

Resolved, That the New-York and Erie Road be requested to advance on its passenger rates to the prices prior to the recent reduction, which rates shall remain unchanged till the 15th of July next, and that a Committee of Three be appointed by this Convention to inquire into the difficulties between the Erie and Central roads.

Mr. MORAN, President of the Erie Road, protested against the action of the Convention, declaring that he would not be bound by it, and that the Erie Road would endeavor to work for its own interest, independent of the action of the Convention

Although the Lake Shore, Cleveland and Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and other roads were represented in the city, their delegates took no part in the proceedings of the Convention, and consequently are not bound by its acts.

The Committee of Conference made the following report:

It is the opinion of the Committee that positive evidence has been adduced showing a violation either on the part of the Erie or Central Railroad of the contracts formerly existing between said companies, and your committee believe that the recent great reduction in passenger fares on the part of the New-York and Erie was induced by unfounded reports and misapprehension on the part of the New-York Central or other road, and not from any State of facts; and therefore earnestly recommend to these roads to meet together in a spirit of conciliation, and adjust the differences between them, and restore again remunerative rates and good feeling; and that in case of failure on the part of said roads to adjust existing differences and restore the rates of fare, the Committee recommend the roads represented to put in force the thirteenth article of the Cleveland Convention of Oct. 14, 1857, against all roads which shall persist in keeping the rates far below the established rates, and that a Special Committee of three be appointed to agree upon and publish the details of the manner of putting into operation the 13th resolution of the Cleveland Convention.

Non-Arrival of the Indian Empire.

HALIFAX, Thursday, July 1—9 P. M.

The steamship *Indian Empire* has not yet made her appearance, and doubtless did not leave Galway on the 19th ult., in which case she may bring later news from Europe.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, July 1—P. M.

There are yet no signs of the frigate *Niagara* at Trinity Bay, where an office has been established by the Newfoundland Telegraph Company.

A Vigilance Committee in Florida.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, June 30.

The *Republican* has a letter from Tampa, 24th inst., reporting the hanging, on the night previous, of four prominent citizens by the Florida Vigilants. The statement is considered questionable.

Murder on Shipboard.

HOLMES' HOLE, Wednesday, June 30—P. M.

Arrived schooner *Cameo*, EASTABROOK, from Cardenas for Portland. On the 29th inst. the Captain, during a fit of insanity, killed the mate, CHARLES MILLER, of Manchester, N. H., and wounded two seamen. The *Cameo* was fallen in with by the fishing schooner *Eagle*, HALL, of Cohasset, off the south shore of Nantucket, and brought into this port. The Captain and crew are in charge of the authorities.

The Europa Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Thursday, July 1.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH from Boston for Liverpool, passed Ragged Island a 1 P. M., to-day, and will be here early to-night.

☞ *One Hundred Irish Airs*, arranged for the piano: HAVERTY, publisher, No. 110 Fulton-street. This is certainly one of the cheapest collections of tunes ever published. There is no repetition in the music; no effort to cover the pages. The arrangement is as simple as it can be, and the book a very agreeable and valuable dollar's worth. Concerning the paternity of the tunes the least that is said the better. Since MOORE's time it has been the custom of every compiler to lay hands on all those tunes which seemed to have something characteristic about them, and call them Irish. LOVER has recently gone a little further, and claimed all airs that were written to Irish poetry. It is of very little consequence so long as the music remains. There is good music in this compilation.

FROM SAN SALVADOR.

Appearance of the Country—General Descriptions, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LA UNION, REPUBLIC OF SAN SALVADOR, Sunday, May 30, 1858.

The great Gulf of Fonseca, so well known to navigators, and considered by them as the best and safest harbor on the Pacific coast, is always greeted with pleasure by travelers entering it from the ocean. It has been so often described that it seems there is little left now to be added to the accounts of its beauties. STEPHENS pronounced it as being more beautiful than the Grecian Archipelago, and SQUIRES, full of his idea of its being the Pacific terminus of the Honduras Railroad, speaks truly when he calls it the finest harbor in the world.

The entrance to the Gulf is really magnificent; its waters wash the shores of Nicaragua, Honduras and San Salvador.

As you enter it from the ocean you have on your right the volcano of Consuequina rising from the Nicaraguan shores, and on your left the volcano of Conchagua on the shore of San Salvador; in front of you the islands of Tigre and Sacote Grande, in the Territory of Honduras, and other smaller islands springing up on every side, presents as beautiful a panorama as the eye can wish. You pass on and enter the inner bay, or harbor of La Union, and, when fairly in the harbor, you float apparently on the waters of a quiet lake, undisturbed by winds, completely land-locked by high mountains rising from the waters and adjacent shores.

On looking around, one is puzzled to make out how he got in, or by which of the passages he is to get out again.

The lovers of the picturesque have everything to satisfy them in this Bay of islands.

The City of La Union, although a very healthy place, is one of the hottest in all Central America. Being situated at the base of the volcano of Conchagua, it is completely cut off from the Pacific breezes, and the heat of midday is really terrific, but the inhabitants wisely keep themselves within the shade of their cool adobe-houses during those hours. The mornings and evenings, however, are cool and pleasant; the nights, also, are cool enough to allow one to sleep comfortably, and were it not for this the climate would be unbearable. The town of La Union is well built, the streets paved with round cobble stones as in American cities.

La Union, like all Central American towns, procures its water for drinking and domestic purposes under difficulties. Here they get all their fresh water—and it is good water too—from the ocean. They manage in this way: The tide rises and falls about 10½ feet. When the tide is out a long stretch of rocky and stony beach is left exposed, and among the crevices of the rocks numerous springs and wells are found, from which copious streams of cool and clear water gush forth. Between the tides this beach is thronged with the inhabitants, who procure their water from these wells; also, the wash-women then perform their labors among the rocks, and the cattle likewise, instinctively watching the receding tide, gather around the springs along the beach. The inhabitants generally have tanks for collecting water during the rainy season, but the water from the ocean bed is generally preferred for all domestic purposes.

This being the only port of any importance for the States of San Salvador and Guatemala, the business done here is very extensive.

The greater part of the merchandise for those States is landed here, and it is the chief dépôt for the shipment of Indigo, the great staple of San Salvador. There are other ports along the coasts of San Salvador and Guatemala, such as Libertad, Accajutla and San José de Guatemala, but they are merely open roadsteads, difficult and often dangerous to reach, so much so that vessels very frequently have to lay off those ports for days without being able to communicate with the shore. The steamer *Columbus*, on her trip up the coast a few weeks ago, was compelled to leave at San José 42 passengers and a large amount of freight, on account of the high surf which prevailed during her stay there. She remained two days beyond her appointed time in hopes to be able to take the passengers and freight on board, but was at last obliged to give it up.

The steamer *Columbus*, owned by the Panama Railroad Company, makes monthly trips up the coast of Central America. She is always crowded with passengers, and has all the freight she can carry. Her down freight, such as Indigo, Cochineal and Hides, also Coffee, from Costa Rica, which formerly went in sailing vessels around Cape Horn, are now more economically sent *vid* Panama Railroad.

The Republic of San Salvador, although the smallest of the five States of Central America, in point of territory, ranks as second in population—Guatemala being first. San Salvador comprises a narrow strip of land along the Pacific Coast, separated from the Atlantic by the neighboring States of Guatemala and Honduras, and is, in a measure, isolated from the rest of the world, and save to commercial men, less known to foreigners than the other States. It is admitted by all travelers and other foreigners who have resided in San Salvador, that the inhabitants are more industrious, more intelligent, and understands better the free institutions under which they live than those of the other Central American States. As a proof of that, witness the freedom they have enjoyed from those disturbances that are constantly convulsing the other States. If my memory serves me, there has been no civil disturbance in San Salvador since the days of MORAZAN, some twenty years ago, when CARRERA assumed the Presidency, or rather Dictatorship of Guatemala, which position he now holds, and has proved himself the man for the occasion, the times, and the people he governs.

San Salvador, considering its extent of territory, is by far the richest of the Central American States. I have not leisure in this communication to give you the statistics of its commerce, although I have them in my possession.

There is nothing grown in the tropics but is grown or can be grown in this State. Its indigo, as is well known to merchants, is the best in the world. Its sugar finds a ready market among the dealers along the South Pacific Coast; and its coffee, to which the people are now turning their attention, will soon exceed in amount that grown in Costa Rica, as it is much better in quality. In the department of Sonsonote, where the soil seems peculiarly adapted to it, many hundred thousand coffee trees have been set out the past year, and from present appearances, a few years hence, coffee will be as great a staple as indigo is now. I will say nothing at present about its woods, rice, tobacco, &c. Its tobacco is much superior to anything produced in Cuba, and that I knew is saying a great deal, but true, nevertheless. O, ye smokers, could you once smoke a San Salvador *Puro*, you would never want to touch another Havana—and so cheap too—ten only for a dime.

SQUIRES' dream of a Honduras railroad is not considered all a dream here—the surveys have been completed, the engineers have gone home, and all are now anxiously awaiting the report of Mr. TROUTWINE. From conversation with merchants here and at Tigre Island, I find that the impression is that should TROUTWINE's estimate exceed that of SQUIRES' threefold, the road will prove a good concern. Little or no faith is placed here on the correctness of SQUIRES' estimate as reported in his work on "Honduras and San Salvador." It is well known that the road, as recently surveyed, will exceed his estimate by some seventy miles in distance, and that alone is an enormous difference to be considered through a country rendered almost impassable by high mountains, crushing all hopes of the feasibility of a railroad, save in the practiced eyes of an engineer. Should the road be built, it will secure the California business now done *vid* Panama, as the distance saved will amount to at least one thousand miles.

The steamer *Columbus* arrived here last night from San José de Guatemala. She brings very little news. The report brought by her on the trip previous to this that the cholera was prevailing in Guatemala proves to be unfounded. Politically everything appears quiet at present among these States. May it always continue so.

THE CONNECTICUT EARTHQUAKE.—The New Haven *Journal* of the 1st inst. says of the earthquake "One of these events, which happen only once in a century took the good people of this part of Connecticut by surprise on Tuesday night. According to the general opinion, we were favored with an earthquake. At about 10¼ o'clock P. M., a rumbling sound, similar to the passage of a carriage over a bridge, but more sonorous and more protracted in its movement, attracted the attention of many of our citizens. Some of them felt their houses jar, and glasses rattle, and by a sort of intuition became aware that the movement proceeded from a crepitation of the earth. The movement was distinctly perceived to be traveling from southwest to northeast and continued for something more than a minute. Not the least damage was done to anything in the city, nor, so far as we have been able to learn, in any portion of the State. The shock was felt in Bridgeport, Milford, Woodbridge, West Haven, East Haven and North Haven—all towns which lie in a southwest or northeast line from New-Haven, and this fact may assist in determining the course of the crepitation. At the time of the shock the sky was clear and the air was perfectly still, though in that respect it did not materially differ from its general condition, in the centre of the city, through the evening. In Derby, the earthquake was felt, perhaps more sensibly than here. The houses and even the large stone factories in Ansonia were shaken, and the watchmen alarmed by the movement of the earth.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Political Affairs of the Island—Arrival of the Colorado, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. DOMINGO, Sunday, May 30, 1858.

There is no news here, but disorder, until, as an Irishman might say, disorder has ceased to be news. President BAEZ holds the town of St. Domingo, the capital of the colored Republic of the same name, with six hundred troops, and six little piratical looking gun-boats. SANTANA, with a well-apportioned army, has possessed himself of the residue of the Island, and is now blockading the city, and is only restrained from assaulting by the fact that BAEZ has some dozen or so of the General's particular lady friends in his ogre castle, ready to eat them up, of something worse, whenever the assault begins. The poor girls are playing the *rôle* of the Sabine women of some centuries ago. The ports of the Island are all blockaded by the Republic or besieged by the General, and the worst form of civil war is rife, in which no property is respected.

The American steamship *Colorado*, bearing the pennant of Commodore MCINTOSH, is in the harbor, demanding indemnity for the loss of the schooner *Charles Hill*, sequestered by the Government of the Island. The schooner lies now a wreck in the harbor. The *Colorado* is a beautiful ship, the admiration of all who see her, but, unfortunately, her performances in the sailing line have not equaled the other ships of like grade recently built by the American Government. This is principally owing to her having lain in Norfolk Bay eighteen months, and then proceeding on her first cruise without a trial trip, and with several tons of barnacles and oysters attached to her bottom. This fish and a species of seaweed increase more rapidly in Gosport Navy-Yard than in any other port in the United States, and, therefore, it is eminently careless to be exporting such fish to foreign parts at so great a cost of time and professional pride. As she lies in the harbor, we can see the sailors every day swing down her side and claw them off with long-handled rakes.

Another more dangerous defect in the ship than this is the mass of chips and dirt that has been discovered in her timbers, which, on coming into a hot climate, corrupts and exhales a poisonous smell. Many of the crew are said to be ill with a fever generated in this way, and it is thought the ship will have to go into a Northern port to recruit and be cleansed.

We occasionally get a visit from a British man-of-war, but on account of the wars more seldom now than generally. The Summer is getting up a passion heat, and the thermometer marks 103° in my bedroom. How languidly I think of the cool nights and the gurgling streams and dignified ease of my native State, temperate in climate and temperate in law.

W.

Rutgers Female Institute Commencement.

The Nineteenth Annual Commencement of the Rutgers Institute, was held yesterday at the Rutgers-street Church. The body of the edifice was reserved for the pupils of the Institute, but the galleries were crowded with a fashionable and intelligent audience. The chair was occupied by the President, Rev. Dr. KNOX. Many clerical and lay visitors took seats upon the platform. The exercises of the day were opened by a song of greeting by the juvenile pupils.

After prayer by the President, the Committees reported the progress made in the several departments, and awarded the prizes and testimonials.

Miss EVELINE A. HOYT, of the Third Department, received a gold medal for her essay on "Nature's Beauties."

Miss FANNY HAMILTON, of Brooklyn, received a gold medal for the best essay in the Second Department.

Miss LOUISA BRAUTIGAN'S essay on "Ideal Beauty" was adjudged worthy of the gold medal in the First Department.

CHARLOTTE E. WALLACE received a gold medal for the best handwriting.

NANNIE O. BARTON, for proficiency in French and Mathematics, was awarded two gold medals.

SARAH E. STONE and CHARLOTTE E. GAMBLE, for proficiency in Mathematics, received special premiums.

Miss BELLE DARRETT, Miss DAVIS, and Miss HORTON, received prizes for Drawing and Landscape Painting.

The following ladies, of the graduating class, received their diplomas.

Nannie O. Barton,	Lizzie E. Holmes,
Louisa Brautigan,	Adelaide E. Horton,
Augusta C. Bridgman.	Helen F. Medbury,
Emma F. ———	Martha A. Oliver,
Emma C. Close,	Fannie B. Pullin,
Sophie W. Davenport,	Julia Percival,
Emma J. Dankley,	Alla M. Russell,
Fannie A. Duryee,	Jane V. R. Ryerson,
Caroline M. Duncan,	Susie E. Shafer,
Amanda J. Edgar,	Sarah L. Stone,
Charlotte E. Gamble,	Cornelia B. Falcott.
Mary A. Haylitt,	

A hymn and the benediction closed the exercises.

We perceive that some changes have taken place in the Faculty of this Institution—that hereafter the Principal is to be Mr. H. M. FRENCH, while the late Principal, Mr. CHARLES H. GARDNER, goes up town, to take charge of a school which is to be opened on the 15th of September, at Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-avenue, under the name of the "Ferris Female Institute." This name is given the new enterprise in honor of Chancellor FERRIS, of the University, who was for sixteen years President of Rutgers, and who is to be Rector of the new school. Four of the lady teachers of the new school have been teachers in Rutgers, and Professor LASAR is to teach vocal and instrumental music in both. During the past year the long struggle to move old Rutgers up town has been ended. The down-towners have carried the day, greatly to the joy of its numerous patrons south of the avenues and in Brooklyn. The Trustees announce that the Institute will stay where it is, and that all fears of its removal may be dismissed.

Naval Intelligence.

The Secretary of the Navy, it is said, has decided to have the new vessels ordered by Congress built at Government Navy-Yards, and not by private contract. The eight propellers will be built respectively at the seven different Navy-Yards on the Atlantic coast, and the side-wheel steamer at one of the California ports. The excuse for this absurd undertaking, when all the timber, and the machinery required for the purpose, must be shipped from the Atlantic States, is, that she is intended for service in the China seas, and *when completed* she will be nearer that coast than if she was built on the Atlantic coast.

We learn that the Navy Department is in receipt, by the latest mail, of dispatches from Com. MCINTOSH of the steamer *Colorado*, concerning his movements in relation to the matters of disputation between this Government and that of San Domingo, of which accounts have appeared in the newspapers. His communication is written from Aspinwall, and he say that when he was at San Domingo, President BAEZ was on the point of retiring from office, and the government was to be assumed by SANTANA. The latte had written a communication to Com. MCI., in which it is said he expressed the most friendly sentiments; and from these indications it is augured that the existing difficulties between that Government and the United States will soon be amicably settled. The health on the *Colorado* is reported to be good generally.

At the Brooklyn Navy-Yard there is increased activity on account of the resumption of work upon the new store houses. The active force will be increased from the first of the month, to about 2,000 men. The officers of the frigate *Savannah* are ordered to report themselves for duty to day. She is expected to sail in about ten days. The frigate *Sabine* is progressing. The small steamers which were sent to the Gulf have been ordered to return home forthwith. Some of these last ordered, as, for instance the *Macedonian*, *Saratoga*, *Plymouth* and *Dolphin*, have probably but just arrived on the ground. All the large ships have been ordered to rendezvous at San Juan de Nicaragua.

A FENCE CRACKED.—On Wednesday night last, a hardware store in Bayard-street was broken open and robbed of a large amount of property. The Sixth Ward Police who were deputed to ferret out the thieves, obtained, yesterday, certain information by which they were induced to search the premises No. 18 Mott-street, occupied by two Polish Jews, named Abraham Schaffer and Morris Levy. They found therein secreted in closets, over and beneath the beds, an amount of jewelry, cutlery, dry goods and other property, amounting to more than $5,000 in value, all of which is supposed to have been stolen. The property was taken to the Station-house, as were also Schaffer and Levy.

FIRE IN ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—Shortly after 9 on Wednesday night a fire was discovered on the third floor of the dwelling-house No. 74 St. Mark's-place, owned and occupied by HENRY SEMAR. The firemen were promptly at the scene of the fire, and prevented the flames extending beyond the floor on which it was discovered. The furniture is damaged by fire and water to the amount of $600; insured for $2,000 in the Citizens' Insurance Company. The building is damaged to the amount of $600; insured in the National Insurance Company for $4,000. The origin of the fire is not known at present, but it is under investigation by the Fire Marshal.

The Funeral of Ex-President Monroe.

Here then a year ago yesterday appeared in the Times of which we are now writing, the first notice of his decease in an obituary part of the City, without eulogy or remembrance, the remains of the President of the United States were suffering unbalmed and almost forgotten. The article was copied widely, especially at the South, and immediately it came to be a question,—still quite an open question to be a question,—whether it was not due to the honor of Virginia, whose statesmen have done so much to make her honorable and honored, that the remains of this distinguished son should be carried home and mingle with the soil from which he sprung. The authorities of Virginia promptly took the matter in hand, a correspondence ensued between them and the authorities of this City, which resulted in the appointment of Committees by both which have made the preparations for the removal of the remains which will be partially carried out to-day.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council which has charge of the Monroe obsequies, met in the Library at the City Hall at 4½ P. M. yesterday Aldermen ADAMS in the Chair.

A copy of the following communication, addressed by the Collector to Messrs. MURRAY and WISE, the Committee from Virginia, was received by the Chairman:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 30, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I take pleasure in informing you that I have been instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to tender you the use of the U. S. revenue cutter *Harriet Lane*, for the purpose of conveying the remains of Ex-President MONROE from this City to Richmond, Va.

Should you accept the use of this vessel, Captain FAUNCE will be instructed to hold himself in readiness to receive on board your Committee and such gentlemen as you may be pleased to invite, at such time and place as you may appoint.

I have the honor to be, your obed't serv't,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.

To C. JAMESON WISE and WM. MURRAY, Committee, &c.

The subject was referred to the Chairman with power.

On motion of Mr. BOWEN, it was agreed that the procession shall leave the City Hall on Saturday at 10½ A. M., as the *Ericsson*, which is to convey the Seventh Regiment to Richmond, is to leave at 12 M.

The Secretary was instructed to request the Heads of Departments to have their offices closed to-day from 12 M., and the Committee then adjourned to meet at the Cooper Institute at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Committee deem that they cannot properly accept the use of the *Harriet Lane* instead of the *Jamestown*, which was tendered by the Virginia authorities, unless the gentlemen who represent the latter, consent to the new arrangement. The Chairman of the Committee was to see Messrs. WISE and MUNFORD about the matter, before the Committee meets again to day.

The Exhumation of President Monroe's Remains.

At dawn this morning the remains of President MONROE were exhumed from their long resting-place in the Second-avenue Cemetery. The early hour was chosen to prevent a crowd, and very few persons were present. Mr. WILSON, the undertaker, with his assistants, were the sole parties charged with the removal. The original coffin, enclosing the remains, was in the best state of preservation. It was taken to the Church of the Annunciation, in Fourteenth-street.

The new coffin, in which the original coffin is inclosed, is covered with black cloth, richly adorned with silver mountings. The plate from the original coffin has been removed and placed on the new one. It bears the following inscription:

JAMES MONROE,
OF VIRGINIA.
Died 4th July, 1831,
Aged 74 years.

The removal of the remains was conducted in the most private manner.

FIGHT BETWEEN TOM HYER AND AN ENGLISH BULLY.—A desperate fight took place, near 12 o'clock last night, at EZRA WHITE'S drinking saloon, in Broome-street, near Broadway, between TOM HYER and an English bully named JIM DUNN, alias SHEPARD, said to have been recently released from the State Prison.

It originated in a controversy about the shanty act. DUNN applied foul epithets to HYER, and became insulting beyond endurance, when HYER knocked him down. DUNN quickly regained his feet, and fought so determinedly that the spectators interfered and separated the combatants. HYER was cut in several places badly, and DUNN had his nose broken and several teeth knocked out.

News of the affair spreading, crowds soon blocked up the street, and remained until the Police forced them to disperse. No arrests were made.

The Sewerage of Brooklyn—Reply to Mr. Bedell.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your issue of the 29th inst., attention is called by Mr. BEDELL to the improper system adopted by Commissioners for the Sewerage of this city. As a general thing it would not answer to reply to *all* the cavils of disappointed applicants for contracts, but as the public may not be apprised of the truth in this case, the opportunity will be embraced of stating a few facts. The system of pipe-sewers is prevailing to a large extent in localities where they have had opportunity of witnessing their action, and so far as we are enabled to learn, *wherever they have once been introduced their use is extending.* A pretty significant fact. They are used in Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow, York, Norwich, Newcastle, Carlisle, Halifax, Birmingham, Rugby, Rotherham, Lancaster, Stockton, Scarcboro, Hull, Yarmouth, Chelmesford and many towns in England, including the village of *London*, where *over 300 miles of just such pipe as we propose to use*, and under like circumstances, have been for years in successful operation, as they have been in Quebec, and are now being introduced into Chicago, it having been found that the very dimensions of the brick-sewers was, in itself, *one* cause of their repeated and continued stoppage.

That the pipe-sewers *may* become stopped by neglect of proper precautions, or the malice of evil-minded individuals, we do not deny, and in order to meet this contingency, man-holes for *examination* are to be built *at the same intervals* in the street as is recommended and practiced with the large brick-sewers in the City of New-York and elsewhere. So much for the saving in the expense of man-holes by the adoption of brick-sewers. The method of cleansing the pipe-sewers will not be by lifting the filth through the man-holes, but by breaking up the accumulation forming the stoppage, by mechanical means, (for which the man-hole adopted is amply sufficient in dimensions,) and sweeping the matter to the outlet by the force of water, as practiced in Liverpool and elsewhere. So much for the inadequacy of our man-holes to the cleansing of our pipe-sewers, their dimensions being 2 feet by 4½ in diameter at the *bottom*, and not 2 feet, as stated by Mr. BEDELL, which latter dimension refers to the opening at the level of the street.

Again, no man is required, as is misstated by Mr. BEDELL, to look *through* the 9 inch pipe, there being no *sewer* contemplated of that dimension; another evidence that Mr. BEDELL did not understand the work for which he had made a proposal, and which proposal was rejected from his evident misconception of the work he proposed to undertake. Again, Mr. BEDELL's competency to judge of the inadequacy of the system of pipe-sewers in the service required of it in this locality, is hinted at by his reference to the fact of having built more than half of the sewers now built in this City, and superintended the other half, (as the two largest and best may safely be considered the full half of what we have.) In answer to this, we would say, that some of the sewers of this City are built on a correct principle, nor in a proper manner, and his offer (in the article in your paper) to build them of brick *larger* than the proposed pipes, and at the same cost, loses its appearance of munificence when we say that the City would be the loser, to a large figure, if he built them even *free of charge*, in the manner as heretofore, and as he now proposes.

His ignorance of the whole subject of modern drainage is shown when he asks, "Has there ever been a case where a system of brick-sewers have by their inutility produced sickness and death?"—it being notorious that the experiment of the stone-ware pipe was undertaken in consequence of the acknowledged inadequacy of the large sewers to keep themselves clean, and fevers and epidemics resulted from the offensive accumulations in them.

The case to which he refers, as having attracted the attention of Parliament, was in the town of Croyden, where an epidemic broke out, after the completion of the sewerage works of that town. By referring to the report in reference to the inquiry ordered by the Secretary of State, and made to Parliament in 1848, it will be seen that it was not the system of drainage (so far as the use of either brick or pipe-sewers was concerned) to which the epidemic was attributable, but to the disposal of the offensive matters which were independent of the character of the channel or means of drainage.

In conclusion, allow me to state, that the evidence in favor of the adoption of pipe-sewers, rather than brick, on the score of economy, durability and efficiency, has been carefully sifted, and the result is, that it, instead of being the cheapest, it were the most expensive method of sewering, it should, in my opinion, be adopted, rather than the old method of elongated cesspools.

J. W. A.

BROOKLYN, Wednesday, June 30, 1858.

CREDITABLE ENTERPRISE.—Mr. JUNG, the editor and proprietor of the *American Agriculturist*, has commenced the publication of a German edition of his very valuable and excellent work. This is genuine enterprise, and deserves the success we do not doubt it will receive. We believe this to the only agricultural paper in the country published in the German language.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Important and Interesting Reports and Correspondence upon the Subject.

From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 23, 1858.

In preparing the abstract of a portion of the President's Message on the Slave-trade, which I forwarded yesterday, I was obliged to pass over the letter of General CASS to Lord NAPIER, fully defining the attitude and the principles of this Government in relation to the whole subject, with a brevity out of all proportion to the importance of the document. I cannot but regard this paper as a suggestive indication that this Government does not intend henceforth to furnish any aid for the suppression of the Slave-trade, beyond a formal and spiritless compliance with the treaty of 1842, and that it does regard with sympathy and approval whatever efforts may be made by other powers to reëstablish the traffic in its old activity.

General CASS declares the system of repression provided by the Ashburton Treaty *a failure*, and virtually recommends its abandonment; but after an argument of twelve pages, to show that it has done and can do no good, he concludes his dispatch by informing the British Minister that the "President is determined to execute the treaty of 1842 with fidelity and efficiency," but is equally resolved to decline "any new stipulations on the subject of the African Slave-trade." He suggests that the "anxious hopes of Christendom" for the extinction of this commerce may be fulfilled by closing the ports of Cuba to the reception of the victims of the trade. To accomplish this object, he says, nothing more will be necessary than the cordial coöperation of the Spanish Government. This language cannot fairly be regarded as an invitation to transfer the fleets of Great Britain from the African to the Cuban coast, but rather—taken in connection with the preceding remarks on the system of African blockade—to abandon all forcible measures of repression whatever, and to substitute negotiations with Spain and international police regulations.

The letter of Mr. MASON to General CASS, on the French Emigration project, is remarkable. It is an outcropping of that busy, meddlesome propagandism which thrusts itself into our diplomacy, invokes the interference of foreign Powers in our domestic political quarrels, and seeks to stem the current of civilization and Christianity in respect to our one peculiar institution, by the feeble breakwater of official opinion. It is of a piece with the impertinent appeal of Minister MEADE to the Emperor of Brazil to interest himself in behalf of the extension and perpetuation of the Slavery of our Southern States. Mr. MASON speaks of the "fanatical denunciations of Slavery" by the French Abolitionists, and hopes that this great measure of the Emperor, to repair the error of emancipation in the Colonies, will moderate, if not silence them. He further alludes to the emigration schemes as "measures which amount essentially and necessarily to the restoration of Slavery," and, judging from the tenor of his dispatch, he highly approves of them in that light.

Mr. MASON says Count WALEWSKI assured him that the British Government had pretermitted opposition to the emigration scheme in consideration of its own in some respects not dissimilar plan of supplying its colonies with coolie labor. This statement, however, has been corrected, not to say contradicted, by Lord MALMESBURY in the British House of Commons.

I resume the synopsis of the correspondence in the order which it is given, observing that the letters and dispatches in the concluding part of the document, are taken from the files of the Navy Department, and cover the same dates and transactions as the correspondence from the State Department.

Feb. 14, 1847.—Commander CRABBE writes from Porto Praya that the British had seized the *Flying Eagle* for the offence of having been indirectly engaged in the Slave-trade, she having brought out to the coast from New-York a large sum of gold to be divided among the African partners in the voyage of the brig *P. Soulé*, which, on the 31st of December, 1855, shipped 479 slaves called "volumes," from Lucyra. She landed them in Havana, and the owners of the vessel received $85,000 for the enterprise. These facts were obtained from the papers seized on the *Flying Eagle*. Commander CRABBE says that as far as he could learn, in the majority of cases in which the American flag is used in this trade, it is by vessels sailing from New-York, owned by Portugese and other foreigners, and, in most cases these vessels are manned by foreigners.

Sept. 13, 1857.—Commander MCBLAIR, of the *Dale*, writes a very interesting letter, of which the following is the material portion:

"On the 19th instant I proceeded to Loango Bay and anchored. On the 20th discovered a bark, with French colors, off Black Point. I stood out and boarded her. She proved to be the French bark *Clara*, with an officer of the French navy on board to give her a national character. Her object was the purchase of slaves for the French colonies in the West Indies, and carrying out a contract made by the French Government, some six months ago, with a Mr. REGIS, of Marseilles, which contract bound Mr. REGIS to furnish the French Government with 20,000 apprentices or slaves within three years from its date. I was informed by the officer, who visited me afterwards, that there was a French steamer, under the same contract, prepared to carry 800, and was lying in the Congo for the purchase of them. The French Government steamer *Dialmath* anchored in this port on the 22d instant, the commander confirming the statement I received from the officer aboard the *Clara*. I also received from these officers information that there were four vessels under the same contract, each large enough to accommodate 600 slaves, to the north of us. It was supposed that they would principally engage apprentices about Sierra Leone. From the same source I learn that the French squadron consists of one steam frigate, one sailing frigate of 52 guns, four steamers of six 32-pounders each and 220-horse power, four steamers of 80-horse power, one steam transport, and one sailing transport. Their station extends from the Senegal to Cape Negro. On the Senegal they have seven small steamers for the purpose of towing launches, &c., up the river, seven forts between Fort St. Louis and Medina, 690 miles up the river, and 1,200 white troops, with a number of natives, employed by the French Government. The object appears to be to unite with the land forces from Algiers. I understand that there are four or five vessels in the neighborhood ready to receive slaves so soon as this ship is out of the way.

"In the Congo there are several American vessels—one a very fine clipper from New-Orleans, the name of which I could not learn, acknowledging her intention to carry off slaves. She has been visited by foreign vessels, her papers and everything about the vessel are apparently proper for commercial purposes; and such is the character of all the vessels which come to the coast for the purpose of transporting slaves. They make their contracts, go off the coast, and at preconcerted signals approach and receive their slaves, slave decks and other arrangements for transporting slaves. The American captain then leaves and transfers the vessel to other hands. That there are American vessels, and many of them, engaged in this traffic there can be no doubt."

Oct. 13, 1857.—Com. CONOVER writes:

"The Slave-trade appears to be carried on at present to an unusual extent, and, from what I can learn, is centered at and near the mouth of the Congo River."

Oct. 13, 1857.—Capt. MIERCOM, of the *Cumberland*, writes that he boarded the *Cortes*, of New-York, in the mouth of the Camma. The suspicions which induced the visit were not confirmed; nevertheless, in unofficial letters from the same ship, published in the Northern papers, the *Cortes* was pronounced an undoubted case of a slaver on the very eve of taking on board a cargo. This is a clear case of the officers of a United States ship having a slaver in their power and deliberately releasing her, knowing her to be a slaver.

Lieut. PIKE, of the British Navy, furnished Commander MCBLAIR with the following memoranda of the means employed in pursuing the Slave-trade:

"When an expedition to Africa is arranged in Havana, one of the principal slaveholders, or an accredited agent, provided with funds, goes to New-Orleans and places himself in communication with Messrs. [illegible] & LAFARGE, No. 75 Camp-street, New-Orleans, who are in all cases the agents for vessels fitting for the slave trade.

"They choose a master, and for this a naturalized citizen is always preferred to a native born American. The master selects a vessel, and, being provided with money by the agent or owner, buys her and registers in his own name, as master and sole owner.

"The vessel is then fitted out with the assistance of the firm above named. About 25 or 30 water casks will be filled; the remainder will contain the rice, farina, and beans. A number of small breakers are also purchased, which, by cutting off both ends, make the slavers' mess tubs.

"The shipping-master is feed to provide a crew of Spanish or Portuguese, whom he provides with American protections, though none of them answer to the appearance of the men themselves, being all purchased from men really Americans. These protections are shown with the vessel's papers at the Custom-house, and she is cleared as American. The owner or agent goes in the vessel as supercargo.

"The *Jupiter* sailed from New-Orleans as a fore-and-aft schooner, carrying her yards on deck. Her owner, DON GASPAR PRADA, was on board, as supercargo. Her orders were to touch nowhere but at Teneriffe and Annabon.

"At Teneriffe she received her slave coppers, entered three more Spaniards, altered her rig, and bent a new suit of sails.

"The manifest with which she cleared from New-Orleans was for 26 water casks, 4,200 feet of lumber and 28 barrels of whisky.

"From Teneriffe she proceeded to Atakos, a few miles west of Cape St. Paul's. On hoisting a white flag at the fore, a canoe came at once to them, and the owner sent on shore a letter, saying: 'Twenty-five days from to-day I will return to this place for my orders.' This letter was conveyed by LAGOON to WHYDAH. She then went to Annabon, where they shifted the rice and beans from the water casks into bags, laid the slave deck and filled up with water. On the 25th day they returned to Atakos; and, on hoisting the white flag, a canoe brought them a letter, telling them: 'Eight days from to-day the steamers are ordered to rendezvous at Lagos, and your cargo will be ready on that day, a little below Great Popoe, where you will see a Buenos Ayrean ensign hoisted.' (They had very correct information, for we were ordered to rendezvous at Lagos on the 26th of June, 1857.)

"The place is called Praya Nova, and has only been lately built expressly for shipping slaves. All the canoes are kept out of sight at the back of a sand embankment.

"The only resident at Atakos of any note is a man named REYBEANS, a native of Accra, supposed to be dealing in palm oil.

"All the letters brought to the schooner at Atakos, though in Portuguese, were directed in English. Three other vessels were fitting at New-Orleans for the coast, under the same circumstances as the *Jupiter*. One, a brig, called the *William Clarke*, (captured by H. M. S. *Firefly*, in August, see accompanying list,) owned by a very large and wealthy firm in Havana, was stopped by the Custom House, but it was confidently expected that she would be released. Her orders and destination were the same as the *Jupiter's*. She had, as nominal master and owner, a man named FRANCIS RANGER, a native of Nova Scotia, but a naturalized American—a man who had never been at sea. Her crew were all Spaniards, and the vessel was actually commanded by the Spanish supercargo.

"A bark, called the *Splendid*, master's name RICH, sailed a day or two before the *Jupiter*, with the same orders and for the same destination, but had not arrived at Teneriffe when the *Jupiter* left. Both the *William Clarke* and the *Splendid* were to bring money to pay for their slaves.

"A brigantine was also being fitted out by a Portuguese firm, her destination being the Bight of Benin, but he did not know her name.

"We were informed by Mr. LIPPELL, Sardinian Consul at St. Thomas, that an American brig, called the *Nancy*, fully equipped for the Slave-trade, had completed her water at St. Anna de Chaves, and sailed for the south coast a day or two before our arrival.

"All the vessels above named were to land their slaves at Porto Praya keys, on the south side of Cuba, at which place, after hoisting the white flag, a pilot takes the vessel into the harbor, which is landlocked, and where they are out of sight.

JOHN W. PIKE,
Lieutenant Commanding H. M. S. *Antelope*."

From July to October, 1857, there were captured by British cruisers on the African coast, the *Jupiter, Onward, William Clarke, Charles, Abbott Devereux*, all under the American flag, and several vessels bearing the flags of Spain and Portugal. On the vessels named above about 1,600 slaves were found, nearly one thousand of whom, it appears, were drowned by the driving ashore of the bark *Charles*, when pursued by a cruiser

October, 19, 1857.—Commodore CONOVER instructs Commander MCBLAIR that the Slave-trade seems chiefly concentrated about the mouth of the Congo, directing him to cruise there, to visit all other principal marts of the Slave-traffic, and to use all proper means, independently or in conjunction with the British forces, to break it up.

November 11, 1857.—Lieut. PELOT, of the United States ship *Dale*, reports to Commander MCBLAIR the circumstances under which the bark *Clara B. Williams*, of New-Orleans, was captured by the British steamer *Alecto*. The *Williams* was boarded by an officer from the steamer, who demanded her papers. The Captain, relying, it seems, upon the protection of the American flag, which he had hoisted, refused to exhibit his papers. The British officer then took the *Williams* in tow, declaring his intention to deliver her to Commander MCBLAIR, of the *Dale*. Having been ten hours in tow the *Williams* hauled down the American flag, and on being again boarded she was found without papers or colors, and fully equipped as a slaver. She was taken to Sierra Leone for adjudication.

Jan. 6, 1858.—Commodore CONOVER reports to the department another instance of unwarrantable interference by a British cruiser with a vessel wearing the American flag, in the case of the American ship *Thomas Watson*, lately taken into Sierra Leone by her captors, and afterwards restored to her owners. Commodore WISE assured Commodore CONOVER that the officer who made this capture would probably be deprived of his command.

Nov. 13, 1857.—An interesting letter from Captain MCBLAIR. He suggested, and with Commander ROBINSON of the British steamer *Myrmidon*, organized and dispatched an expedition up the Congo, in search of slavers. They found the *Wm. G. Lewis* of New-York, and the *Windward* of New-Orleans. The *Windward* was considered suspicious.

In Loango Bay Commander MCBLAIR found the French Government contract slaver, the *Clara*, and a steamer in the same service, both protected by the naval steamer *Tourmente*. The *Clara* had 250 slaves on board. A French barraçoon had been established ashore, and the slaves were delivered at it from the interior. They were brought down chained. Commander MCBLAIR would not be surprised if in the prosecution of their colonization project the French should attempt to gain a footing at Loango by purchase. Not satisfied with the expedition up the Congo, he returned and dispatched his boats, under command of Lieut. WALKER, to reëxamine the two American vessels previously found there. The expedition captured the *Wm. G. Lewis*, which, after careful reflection, the Commander resolved to send to the United States as a vessel prepared to engage in the Slave-trade. This bark sailed from New-York, July 13, 1857, was boarded by the United States Marshal and brought back. On the 19th, sailed again and got off. She was chartered by L. VIANA for COSTA, LIMA & Co. The only suspicious articles in the cargo of the *Lewis* were eighty-four water-casks, and the staves and hoops for twenty more. There would seem, from all the facts, a fair doubt whether the vessel was engaged in the Slave-trade or in lawful commerce.

April 19, 1858.—Mr. TOUCEY informs Mr. CASS that the American squadron on the coast of Africa consists of eighty-two guns.

The foregoing abridgement of official memoranda developes the history of the African Slave-trade for two years. From the facts presented, we may safely assume the following conclusions:

I. That the Slave-trade is not increasing, but is rapidly declining.

II. That this decline is the result of the persevering hostility of the British Government to the continuance of the trade.

III. That the remnant of the once prosperous commerce in the native inhabitants of Africa, still subsisting, exists only through the protection and the facilities derived from the use of the American flag.

IV. That the usefulness of the preventive squadron maintained by the United States is materially diminished, if not wholly nullified, by the temper and policy of our government, which gives to the treaty of 1842 only a sulky and reluctant support.

V. That though our cruisers sometimes seize and oftener drive off the coast slavers under the American flag, yet their vigilant *surveillance* over the British fleet, and the trouble which our commanders occasion to British officers in dealings with justly suspected vessels, practically operates to the encouragement of American vessels engaged in the Slave-trade.

VI. The risks of slavers are far greater than they have ever been before, and their profits are much less, insomuch that probably no more than one cargo in three safely reaches a market.

VII. That if the Government of the United States would promptly signify to its own people and to the European Governments interested in the question, its resolute purpose to assist in the extinction of the traffic, that object would be almost instantly effected.

VIII. The new French project is substantially the Slave-trade revived, as shown in Commander MCBLAIR's reports, and indicated in Mr. MASON's dispatches. And that scheme was undertaken by the French Government in the assurance that it would receive the sympathy and support of the American Government; and that impression was derived from the representations of Mr. MASON.

A.

ART IN NEW-HAVEN.

Opening Banquet—Speeches by Professor Porter, the Hon. C. J. McCurdy, Professor B. Silliman, &c.—Pieces Exhibited—Exhibition Statuary—Lectures by Professor Salisbury and G. W. Greene—Exercises of Commencement Week.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, June 28, 1858.

The "Art Exhibition," now open in the Alumni Hall of Yale College, has assumed such proportions as to call for something more than the casual notice it has already received. The anticipated arrival of the antiques recently executed by the lamented BARTHOLOMEW for the Linonian Society, it was expected would mark an era in the development of the love of Art among us. An event of such importance deserved an appropriate commemoration, and it was suggested to celebrate it by getting together a collection of paintings and statuary. New-Haven alone, where there are so many gentlemen of leisure and education, could, it was supposed, furnish abundant material for such an exhibition. But connoisseurs guard their possessions in the Fine Arts as carefully as a mother does her babe, and the first question which presented itself was, would they be willing to part with their Raphaels and Murillos, their Stuarts, Copleys and Coles, even temporarily, intrusting them to the tender mercies of a Committee who should arrange them for exhibition, and be responsible for their safe-keeping. Fortunately for its success, the project was broached by men known to be fully capable of appreciating their responsibility.

The Executive Committee consisted of Prof. E. E. SALISBURY, Ex-Mayor SKINNER, F. J. BETTS, Esq., Prof. B. SILLIMAN, Jr., Prof. J. A. PORTER, and W. L. KINGSLEY, Esq. D. C. GILMAN, with whom it is but just ice to state the project originated, acted as Secretary of the Committee. Prof. SALISBURY, the possessor of a rare collection of paintings and statuary, and a gentleman distinguished abroad as well as at home for his rare culture and taste entered with zeal into the scheme. Such gentlemen could not fail of success, and their request for power are "open sesame" to many collections which had before been guarded sacredly from the vulgar eye. Not only were all the paintings in the City placed at their disposal, but the friends of the College, and of Art generally, responded with alacrity to the call. Pictures were volunteered for exhibition by gentlemen through the State and even in New-York and Brooklyn. A single invoice from New-York was valued at $10,000. An appropriate room was found in Calliope Hall, formerly the habitation of a literary society now defunct. All the preliminaries having been arranged, the exhibition was opened a few evenings since by a *soirée* given by the Committee to the exhibitors and such artists as happened to be in the vicinity. It was an occasion [illegible]

After the invited guests, numbering nearly [illegible], had spent an hour or two in the brilliantly illuminated gallery, they withdrew to the Linonian Hall, where strawberries and ice cream had been bountifully provided. These having been satisfactorily disposed, Professor NOAH PORTER, on behalf of the Committee, explained the design with which the collection had been made. The love of Art, he said, required the dicipline of the eye, for that, as well as taste, needs cultivation. With this idea they had selected the best models, that they might be remembered as standards of comparison. Although a few among us were preëminent for their taste in the Fine Arts, the love of them had not been cultivated as extensively as it deserved to be by Americans generally. If the present exhibition succeeded in arousing and developing a taste in this direction, the Committee would feel amply rewarded for their labors. A community so distinguished for intellectual culture should not allow itself to be deficient in any branch of refinement.

The Hon. C. J. MCCURDY, formerly United States Minister to Austria, and a large contributor to the collection, followed. In his judgment New-Haven ought to be to this country what Munich and Dresden are to the rest of Europe. She owed it to herself and the classic reputation of the venerable seat of learning situated here, to be a great centre of attraction through her galleries of art.

Prof. SILLIMAN Sr., made a few characteristic remarks. Nature, he said, spread her charms everywhere, and a lack of appreciation of them showed a want of gratitude to the great Author of all. We are instructed to enjoy Nature by the revelations of Art. By studying the works of the great masters we gain an appreciative eye; a taste for the beautiful in nature and in its representations. Life would be [illegible] more richly enjoyed if our countrymen could only be [illegible] to see that there is a higher purpose than merely to make money.

Captain MERRIE, of New-York, related two or three amusing anecdotes. Captain M. has several valuable pictures in the collection.

F. J. BETTS, Esq., of New-Haven, congratulated the community on the [illegible] success of the project devised by a few friends of Art. There were patrons on exhibition at the Hall money could not buy. He believed the public would appreciate and improve the opportunity offered them to inspect these rare works of Art.

The Hon. AARON N. SKINNER was called on, but declined to add to the remarks which had already been made.

D. C. GILMAN, Esq., who has worked most energetically and perseveringly for the success of the scheme, explained briefly the plans of the Committee. He gave notice that several lectures would be given by distinguished friends of Art during the few weeks in which the exhibition would be opened.

After spending a few moments longer in glancing at the pictures adorning the walls, the company dispersed.

To show that the exhibition is no ordinary one, I need but run over the order in which the pictures are arranged. In all there are in the neighborhood of 200 paintings—their aggregate value is at least $75,000. The north side of the hall is almost exclusively occupied with works by the old masters; a portion of course being copies. The largest of these is claimed to be an original by MURILLO. It was sent from Spain to the Cathedral of Mexico, where it occupied a place above the High Altar. It was purchased by its present owner, D. W. COIT, Esq., of Norwich, during the occupancy of Mexico by the United States troops. This is flanked on the right and left by copies of RAPHAEL's St. John and a Madonna and child, St. Elizabeth and St. John, by MURILLO. This, as well as an exquisite piece by SCHIDONE, are the property of JOS. SAMPSON, Esq., of New-York. Another Murillo, the "Teaching of St. John," was purchased by D. W. COIT, Esq., during the revolutions in Lima, in 1823-4. Prof. SALISBURY exhibits copies from RAPHAEL, SALVATOR ROSA, MICHAEL ANGELO, &c. A "Madonna and Child," exhibited by him, is attributed to LORD CARACCI by a certificate of the Academy of the Fine Arts, at Bologne. CLAUDE LORRAINE, ANDREW DEL SARTO, TITIAN, REUBENS, and others of the old masters, are represented by copies. H. E. PIERREPONT, Esq., of Brooklyn, exhibits a marine view of the "Mouth of the Thames," by STANFIELD. H. BARBER, of Amenia, N. Y., contributes an interesting portrait of OLIVER CROMWELL, claimed to be original. It was presented by the Duke of NEWCASTLE to the father of the present owner. This picture occupies a place on the south wall, which is principally occupied by works of modern masters. Mr. BELMONT presents a Moonlight view, by ACHENBACH, and a Marine view, by MEYER. Then come works by American artists. WHITE's "First Thanksgiving in New-England," representing Elder BREWSTER as invoking a blessing on the frugal repast, around which his family are assembled. HUNTINGTON's "Child's first Lesson in Charity;" DURAND's "Morning and Evening of Life;" portraits, by COPLEY and STUART; "Family Devotions," by ROSSITER, &c. Nearly all the prominent American artists are represented. Some of the cabinet pictures grouped around the windows, are esteemed particularly valuable. Dr. BERESFORD, of Hartford, exhibits a number of original paintings by Flemish and Dutch artists.

The statuary is one of the most important features of the exhibition. The most valuable piece is "Abdiel," by GREENOUGH. It is the property of Prof. SALISBURY, and has never before been exhibited publicly. Opposite it is a figure of ARISTIDES, copied from an antique in the *Museo Borbonico* at Naples. There are busts of HOMER, CICERO and DEMOSTHENES, cut by CRAWFORD during the first year of his residence in Rome.

Rarely is it the case that such a list of lecturers is presented for the instruction and entertainment of the public. Prof. SALISBURY opened the course last Wednesday, in the Linonian Hall, with a lecture on "MICHAEL ANGELO." The room was densely crowded with a remarkably select audience. Prof. S., after making a few remarks on Art generally, sketched the peculiarities of the different schools which existed previously to the time of M. ANGELO. He then gave discriminating criticisms of the most celebrated of his works, and concluded by naming as among his more important characteristics that he was eminently true to nature. He saw her handwriting, and, recognizing it as divine, could not efface it, but was bold in following its guidance. His ideality was remarkable. In Art he was a true poet. He lived in a sublime world of his own. Many of his works were left unfinished because his pencil could not keep pace with his teeming fancy. He was a prophet without instruction. His mechanical powers were not the result of training. The versatility of his genius was one of his most remarkable characteristics.

The second lecture of the course was delivered by Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, late of Brown University, Providence, R. I. His subject was THOMAS COLE. The warm appreciation the speaker displayed of the character of this lamented artist, could only have arisen from an acquaintance with him as a man. His life was sketched with great minuteness of detail, but the audience, this time a little more comfortably quartered in the College Chapel, regretted seriously that the time allotted the speaker obliged him to abridge his lecture. Pres. WOOLSEY, Prof. B. SILLIMAN, Prof. A. D. WHITE, of the University of Michigan, D. G. MITCHELL, Esq., and the Hon. HENRY C. DEMING are yet to follow.

The success which the exhibition has met thus far is as remarkable as it is deserved. Money and pains have not been spared to render it worthy of the object for which it was gotten up. During Commencement week it will prove a great attraction. I can only repeat my advice to persons passing through New-Haven, from Boston to New-York, to stop over a train, and make the exhibition a visit. They will be amply repaid for the delay.

W—G.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Fort Scott Difficulties Arranged. The English-Lecompton Bill and its Prospects—The New and Newer United States Marshals—The Postmastership of this City.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Kansas Territory, Wednesday, June 23, 1858.

At this moment when, for a time at least, I am leaving Kansas behind me, I snatch the opportunity to inform you that the Territory is quiet, and after so long a strife as has distracted its people this indeed is grateful tidings. The difficulties at Fort Scott, and in that vicinity, having been set at ease, there is now but one other thing to cause trouble; yet even that, meeting with contempt at the hands of all parties, will hardly be effectual in reproducing disquiet.

Gov. DENVER having, as I have heretofore informed you, gone in company with Governor ROBINSON to the affected district, for the two-fold purpose of preventing any invasion of the territory [illegible], ordered out by Gov. STEWART of Missouri, [illegible] say, in one of those drunken [illegible] disgraces himself and brings his office into contempt, and of suppressing the difficulty in his own territory, called at Fort Scott a meeting of the citizens of the county, when after an able address which he made, he produced a series of resolutions, which were adopted with great unanimity, by which the citizens pledged themselves to leave the settlement of their grievances to the Courts of the country. In the meantime he had, by proclamation, declared the counties of Linn, Lykins, and Bourbon to be in a state of insurrection.

Having succeeded to the extent of pacifying the people, and seeing the exhibition of a desire for good order, the Governor turned homeward. The journey in that direction was not accomplished without difficulty, for every stream and creek which had to be crossed, and they were many, had passed its banks. In consequence of this the route was circuitous and in some part through towns heretofore almost unknown, except as they exist upon paper and have around bar-rooms, bait for flat-catching. The difficulties were surmounted sometimes by the making of rafts, at other times by swimming—at any rate they were conquered.

At Osawatomie, the scene of the slaughter by Captain RAID, late of the Missouri House of Representatives, and prospective candidate for Congress from Jackson County, a few of the citizens turned out to meet the Governor, who was by them asked to explain his purpose in this matter. The Governor responded by the recommendation that the people aggrieved leave their disputed matters to the [illegible] [illegible] had his best aid in bringing about the correction of evils asserted to exist. [illegible] [illegible] of the speaker's [illegible] his voice was, perhaps, more potential for peace-making than was that of the other. He explained that the Free-State men, having a clear majority of the inhabitants, and all the power in their own hands in the Territory, would be justly held responsible for the disturbances which have existed—which, if they be passed by unnoticed and unpunished, will effect, not only the proud position of the Free-State men of Kansas, but will deal a heavy blow at the prevailing success of the Republican Party of the Union. He exhorted his hearers to take these matters now, as they stood when they commenced—which was as bearing no political aspect—and, so doing, to bring to justice all the particl [sic] pants in them, that they might be punished.

Mr. FOSTER, who was the nominee for Attorney-General under the Leavenworth Constitution, unfortunately fired at one remark made by the Governor, and reiterated by Gov. ROBINSON. He was unwilling that MONTGOMERY should be held amenable to any criminal law. He declared that, as one having suffered from the course of his opponents in 1856, he held Capt. MONTGOMERY to be in the pursuit of a laudable purpose, to wit: paying off old scores. There were some signs of discontent about this time, but a few well-timed words from Gov. R. quieted the people, who agreed to a like settlement with their neighbors.

The party then crossed Pottawatomie Creek by means of rafts, thus reaching Moneka with safety. As they were about to leave that place, Capt. MONTGOMERY rode up at the head of his band, to the hotel, his purpose being to obtain an interview with the Governor, providing that no advantage should be taken thereof. The Governor declined the meeting, and left on the way to Fort Scott, MONTGOMERY and some of his men following in the rear.

On the way they brought up at Raysville, where the Governor was making a speech, when some calls were made for MONTGOMERY, who essayed to address the folks, but subsequently declined as the Governor had withdrawn.

In the course of this trip there were no two accounts of the origin of the difficulties; but although these seem in some measure to criminate MONTGOMERY and his men more deeply, they serve as well to prove the fact that HAMILTON and his Missouri crowd were the perpetrators of murders more bloody and uncalled for than any equal number ever before enacted in this Union.

If there had been one latent chance that even the Administration Democrats, so called, would vote for the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution under the English ordinance, I do verily believe that BUCHANAN has wiped it out by his recent acts in *favor* of Kansas. Six weeks since he appointed ISAAC WINSTON, of Virginia, United States Marshal. The office was given to him because his friend, Gov. FLOYD, thought that he had been wronged by removal from a land agency, and lo! now he has been removed, and a man, as objectionable as could be found, has been substituted for him. Judge FAIN, the newer Marshal, was identified with the entire struggle of 1856 as an officer under the General Government, and, as such, can never claim the sympathies of the people. But why was WINSTON removed? Private advices say because he was accused of dissipation. I may as well out with it at once, and state that Gov. DENVER preferred the charge, to which he added that unless WINSTON was removed, he (DENVER) would resign. This charge must have left the Territory when DENVER and WINSTON had met but once, when the latter had been in the Territory not three weeks, and when he had been in bed under medical treatment for bilious fever seven days out of that time. While he has been in the city he has become well liked, for people around had confidence in him that he would not disgrace himself and his office by bigoted and besotted bloodthirstiness. He has prepared an answer to such charges as have come to him to-day, in a shape not official, but reliable, and seeing the names appended to it in verification, even Mr. BUCHANAN will falter, for they consist of some of his most strenuous supporters. I may as well add that the Governor, and such as desired the removal of WINSTON, are as much disappointed as he. Their intention was to procure the appointment of another man,—a good man,—but one who has not the right kind of unscrupulous tact to obtain office under this Administration.

A second act of BUCHANAN's is not officially announced, but in Kansas it is accounted true, because of the source whence the information comes. It is understood that MATHIAS, the Lieutenant-Governor under the Lecompton Constitution, has been appointed Postmaster at this place. If this be so we shall have all manner of unpleasant doings about here; for MATHIAS, not needing the office, says he shall give it to his brother-in-law, BEN MILLER, than whom a meaner and more objectionable man could not be found in the Territory.

So it goes, the Administration is retracing the steps of old parties in the time of JAMES, as related by MACAULAY. They will soon so enforce odium into the hearts of their present followers that in 1860 there will be a clear field for the opposition. So mote it be.

General Lane's Trial for the Murder of Jenkins.

LAWRENCE, Wednesday Morning, June 23, 1858.

NINTH DAY.

The counsel for the defence here rest their case. The prosecuting counsel propose to offer Mr. DUFER, one of the four who belonged to the party going to LANE's, on the plea of rebutting testimony, and the opposite counsel objected. They contended that the full evidence for the prosecution should have been introduced at the outset, and because they have withheld a prominent witness to this period in the examination he should not be now brought forward for any purpose except to disprove [illegible] fresh [illegible] facts. The Court decides that it is proper for rebutting testimony to be introduced upon all the material points offered by the defence; consequently

Mr. Dufer was introduced and sworn—I was present at the time of Mr. Jenkins' death; there were four of us went over to Lane's, viz.: Mr. Jenkins, H. W. Jenkins, Mr. Green and myself; I entered Mr. Lane's yard, after Mr. Jenkins was shot, but not before; I stood near the hen-coop, outside of the fence; I had no arms; there were three shots fired; Mr. Lane first, Mr. Green next, myself next; I saw no attempt to fire on the part of any others; I know nothing and heard nothing of the explosion of caps at any time; Henry Jenkins had no arms but an axe; I saw him do nothing except carry the axe to the gate; when we got to the gate Lane appeared to be walking about the yard; Jenkins commenced breaking down the gate; Lane said he must not come in the yard; Jenkins said, "None of that;" I saw Lane raise the gun but once; saw no other motion until he fired; the last I saw of the axe was while it was in Mr. Jenkins' hand, when he was breaking down the gate; Mr. Jenkins carried a Sharp's rifle with him from his house, and set it down at the hen-coop; I was standing near it, looking over the fence, when Lane fired; I walked to the rifle, took it up, and fired at Lane; don't know whether I hit him; I did not take aim; Lane was then walking towards his house; he then went in at his west door; I saw Mr. Gates trying to get into the house, but the door was fastened, and he could not get in; about that time Mr. Ropes came from Mr. Nute's house and brought a pitcher of water; Mr. Green had a pistol, and I heard the report from it; it was just after Lane fired; I did not see Green fire, for just then I was turned back to get the Sharp's rifle; all I remember hearing Lane say was, Jenkins, don't come into this yard, or words to that effect; I was present at an altercation between Mrs. Lane and Mr. Jenkins, some days before; Mrs. Lane accused him of coming in Mr. Lane's absence; Jenkins replied he was not afraid to meet any man, at any time; we found the well locked; Mr. Jenkins said, let us upset this box; Mrs. Lane then came out of the house and requested us to wait till Mr. Lane was at home; Mr. Jenkins said, I don't know what business you have in that house; she said, I don't know what business you have in that house—referring to one Lane had built—Jenkins said, this house cost me more money than any house he ever built; he then went to the wood-pile and took up the axe; Mrs. Lane took hold of the axe-helve, and told him he could not use that axe; he appeared to be about using it to break open the lock; he then sent me for an axe to Mr. Nute's; I went and got one; Mrs. Lane again requested Mr. Jenkins, as a gentleman, to wait till Mr. Lane got home; I said, Uncle, perhaps you had better; he said, well; I carried back the axe to Mr. Nute's, and we both went home.

AFTERNOON.

Witness resumed—Mrs. Lane said, "You are no genteman," &c., when Mr. Jenkins replied, "If you say that, you are no lady;" I recollect no threats being made at the well; I saw Mr. Gates come up and stand at the well just before we left it; do not know whether he had been within hearing or not.

Cross-Examined—I was with Gaines Jenkins at the time he was killed, and am his sister's son; have lived with his family since his death; H. W. Jenkins and Mr. Green have both lived with his widow since the occurrence; I have had no conversation with Mr. Green or others of the family about the case; I saw Mr. Jenkins loading arms that day; no person requested me to go to Gen. Lane's that day; I went over as a spectator; my curiosity led me to go; I stopped a step or two from the rifle Jenkins sat down, where I could get it readily, but when I stopped I had no intention of using it; I did take it up afterwards, and fire at Lane; Mr. Lane told me on the 25th of May that I must go around through the other gate if I wanted water; I told Mr. Jenkins of the same; I was present at the barn when some person arrested Green; I did not say on that occasion that I was scared when Jenkins was shot; Mr. Jenkins did not tell Mrs. Lane at the time of the altercation that he would throw her out of that house; I have been living at my uncle's since the 16th of last April; I came from the city of Baltimore; my uncle made no suggestions or gave any instructions to any one of us before going over to Lane's the day he was shot; I have read all the testimony printed in the Lawrence Republican Extra, given in this case.

Edward Ropes, sworn—I was in the house of Mr. Nute, in the next inclosure, at the time Mr. Jenkins was shot; I was sitting at the window reading when I heard a hammering, and looked around, but saw nothing; in a few minutes more it stopped raining, and I got up to go to work, and on going out heard a confused noise; the first I could recognize was a voice I took at the time to be Mr. Jenkins, saying, "You know your duty;" in a moment I heard a gun report and then heard a groan; I next saw General Lane going towards his house, looking round partly and going very slow; he looked very grave; when he was about half way to his house he started up and walked quicker out of my sight; from the time that I first saw him to the time he passed out of my sight, I heard two shots fired; there might have been three; I then went over into Lane's yard and saw Jenkins lying on his face; I raised up his head; his mouth and nose were bloody, but I saw no bullet holes; I asked those present (Gates and H. Jenkins I think) to help me roll him over; Mrs. Jenkins then arrived; we proposed to take him to the house, and soon arrived there with him; there was but one report before Lane started to go into the house; I called it a gun by the loudness of the report; the others sounded like pistol shots; Mrs. Jenkins called for water, and I went to Nute's and got some; Gates started to get some at Lane's house and could not get in at the west door; I saw arms upon or near the body of Mr. Jenkins; I saw none when his clothes were taken off; he fell on the grass near the plowed ground.

Cross-examined—Mr. Gates finally got some water, but not until after I arrived with some; I saw no axe near Jenkins' body until I came back from Mr. Jenkins' house; should think it was six or eight feet from his feet at the time I saw it; do not recollect of telling Mr. Hill that I could not tell which fired first; think I did not state to Mr. Legate that the party fired on Lane first; think I did not state to Mr. Legate or to any one when the remark was made that Lane ought to be hung; "why should he be hung—they fired on him first, and were chasing him with an axe;" Mr. Nute's house is about forty to forty-five yards from the place where I saw Gen. Lane first; his countenance denoted deep thought; don't know as it showed anger.

Q.—After they fired, what was the expression of his face? A.—I could not see his face, but his eyes denoted action; he quickened up; one purpose I had in going to Mr. Collamore's office with Gates was to have him talk about this case; I thought as I had told the counsel for the defence all I knew about the case that it would be no more than fair if the opposite counsel knew all that Mr. Gates would testify to.

Direct resumed—A stable intercepted the view from my window to the place where Lane was; the north window was open.

The Rev. E. Nute, sworn—I was within hearing of the altercation between Mrs. Lane and Mr. Jenkins on the 27th of May; I was out at my stable; the north end of the stable was open, next to Mr. Lane's garden; I saw Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Dufer going for water; I had previously heard Mr. Lane say that he had taken the bucket off, and that if I wanted any water I could go into the house for the bucket; I therefore supposed the bucket was off, and that Mr. Jenkins could get no water; just before Jenkins reached the well, a lady whom I took to be Mrs. Lane came out and met him; I then went a few steps for some corn; on returning I heard Mrs. Lane say, "We have concluded there is not water in the well for more than our own family;" Mr. Jenkins replied, "Well, I can't help that," and added, "I claim a right to get water here at this well;" I did not hear the lady's reply fully; Jenkins said then, "I claim the well as mine, and I claim the house as mine, too;" the lady seemed to be remonstrating with him; I think she said, "We have not been to the house near you;" after a while I heard Jenkins say, "I shall break into the well," stepping to the woodpile, he picked up an ax and came back to the well—raised the axe as if to strike the lock; I then heard Mrs. Lane use the words: "Not with our axe, though;" upon which Mr. Jenkins threw the axe from where he stood to the woodpile and sent Mr. Dufer for an axe, and then went in and sat down at my window; I soon after saw Mr. Dufer stepping up to the well with axe in hand; think Jenkins took the axe, and after a few moments sparring, passed it back again and turned to go out at the gate as he came; as he went I heard him say, "Well, I'll come again, when Mr. Lane is at home;" I saw Benjamin Gates starting from near the well, while I stood in the stable, and going towards town; think he went early in the transaction, before the axe was taken up; don't think I saw him again; I saw the body of Mr. Jenkins soon after his death, and it struck me that his countenance had a very tranquil composed expression—particularly one of rest.

Adjourned to to-morrow. RANDOLPH.

Perils of the Hudson River Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I wish to call the attention of the public and of the Directors of the Hudson River Railroad to a state of affairs on that Road which, sooner or later, will lead to some frightful accident.

I reside at Irvington. This morning while passengers were collecting at the station for the Peekskill down train due at 7¼ o'clock, the Express for Albany, (leaving New-York at 6 o'clock, A. M.) came flying past at forty miles an hour. A spirited horse attached to a light wagon, in which were a gentleman and lady, and coachman, took fright and dashed off across the track. Luckily the locomotive had passed the spot, just previous to his reaching it, and the horse, though touching the passing train with his nose, was unable to cross the track, and by the firm conduct of the coachman and bystanders was held till the danger was past.

Had the horse been five seconds sooner, he must have been struck by the locomotive, those in the wagon killed, and very possibly the whole train thrown off the track, and knocked to pieces against the stone bridge immediately beyond.

Accidents like this, are liable to happen to the Express trains on the Road every day. They go at full speed past all the smaller stations, while not the slightest precaution is taken to prevent carts and carriages crossing the track to and from the landings.

A simple remedy would put an end to all danger. Let the track be properly fenced on both sides for a distance of two hundred yards on each side of a station. Let a gate be placed where the Road crosses the track. Let the station-master have exclusive control over the gate, closing and locking it five minutes before the time that each train is due, and opening it again as soon as the train has passed.

I trust that the Directors will take warning by the very narrow escape of this morning, and immediately adopt this simple but effectual safeguard.

Yours Respectfully, E. S. J.

WILLOW BROOK, June 28, 1858.

[illegible]

Enforcement of a City Ordinance—Steam [illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As about a column and a half of your paper of yesterday was devoted to giving place to statements, many of which are untrue, made to your Reporter by Mr. CAMPBELL, President of the Harlem Railroad Company, and by Mr. HOYT, Superintendent of the New-Haven Railroad Company, calculated to mislead the public as to the real issue between said Companies on one side, and the City Government and the other, we, as tax-payers of the City, and residents or owners of property on Murray Hill, ask a very small space in your columns to state the case as it is, and to show that although we have a deeper interest than the rest of our fellow-citizens, in having the ordinance to prevent the running of steam-engines below Forty-second-street enforced, we are entitled to their coöperation and to the coöperation of every honest man who respects law and puts any value upon the Government under which we live.

For several months previous to December, 1854, these Railroad Companies tried every expedient to prevent the passage of this ordinance by the Common Council. The Harlem Railroad Company were heard by their counsel again and again on the subject, before Committees of the Aldermen and Assistants. Many of the statements which appeared in your paper of yesterday, and others devoid of truth, were there urged on behalf of the Railroad Companies, but urged in vain. The Common Council were satisfied that the interests of the City, owing to the density of the population in the vicinity of Thirty-second-street, required the stoppage of steam engines at Forty-second-street, and they passed an ordinance accordingly, by nearly a unanimous vote in each Board. The ordinance forbid the running of steam-engines on the Fourth-avenue, below Forty-second-street [illegible] months after the date of its passage. In 1855 the Harlem Railroad Company endeavored to have that ordinance repealed, using before the Common Council most of the arguments published in your paper of yesterday, but their efforts at repeal proved abortive. The Company, nevertheless, disregarded the ordinance, and when threatened with an injunction, they changed their ground, and said they would submit to it—begged for a little time, and gave public notice in handbills, and by advertisements in newspapers, that the running of steam-engines to Thirty-[illegible] would cease shortly, and during the Summer of 1857. Whether this was a deliberate misstatement or not, is for the public to judge. The running of steam to that point has not yet ceased, however. [illegible] the Harlem Railroad Company tried to get [illegible] passed taking from the Common Council the power reserved to that body by the original Charter of the Company. In this, said Company also failed, and then the parties most interested in the enforcement of the ordinance, seeing how faithless the Company had been, called upon the Board of Police to do their duty and enforce it. That body, unwilling to assume a responsibility unless the law creating them warranted it, referred the ordinance to their counsel, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, Esqs., for their opinion as to the powers and duties of the Board with regard to it. Mr. NOYES, being counsel for the New-Haven Railroad Company, declined to give an opinion, and Mr. FIELD gave one in the words following:

To the Board of Police:

In compliance with the request, contained in your resolution of the 10th inst., that Mr. NOYES and myself should report on the powers and duties of the Board in respect to the enforcement of an ordinance passed by the Common Council in December, 1854, for the stoppage of steam-cars on the Harlem Railroad below Forty-second-street, I have the honor to

REPORT.

That, by the 5th and 20th sections of the "Act to Establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," it is made the duty of the Board of Police to "preserve the public peace," to "prevent crime and arrest offenders," to "remove nuisances existing in public streets," and to "cause the ordinances of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn to be properly enforced." Indeed, one of the first duties of a police is to enforce regulations respecting the use of the public streets.

The peace and good order of the City cannot otherwise be preserved. If an attempt were made to run a locomotive with a train of cars through Broadway, no one would think the Police ought to remain passive spectators. The same authority by which they now regulate the passage of vehicles below the Park would justify their interference to exclude from the street any illegal vehicle or incumbrance.

It remains, then, only to inquire, whether, by the ordinance in question, the running of steam-engines through the Fourth avenue, below Forty-second-street, has been made illegal, or, in other words, whether that ordinance be a valid exercise of the legislative power of the Corporation. After hearing what the counsel of the Harlem Railroad Company had to say against it, and upon as careful consideration as I can bestow, I am of opinion that the ordinance is valid.

It was passed on the 27th of December, 1854, and provides "that no locomotive or steam-engine be allowed to run on the tracks of the Harlem or New-Haven Railroad Company, on Fourth-avenue, south of Forty-second street, eighteen months after the passage of this ordinance."

The objection made against it is, that it assumes a power which the Corporation does not possess over the track of the Harlem Railroad Company lying within the City. It is claimed by the Company that the authority of the Corporation over the road or the manner of using it, has been surrendered or taken away, first, by the original charter of the Company, and the subsequent license of the Corporation, and second, by the amendatory act of 1848, which authorized the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company to run their engines over the road of the Harlem Company, as far into the City as that road may extend, upon such terms, and to such points as has been or may be agreed upon between the two Companies. I cannot think either of these positions tenable.

The original charter declared that nothing therein should be deemed to authorize the Company to "construct or use their railroad along any street or avenue of the City without the consent of the Corporation," who were thereby authorized to grant permission to the Company to construct their said railroad or ways across or along said streets or avenues, or prohibit them from constructing the same, and after the same shall be constructed to regulate the time and manner of running the same, and the speed with which carriages shall be permitted to run on the same or any part thereof." The license thereupon given by the Corporation was contained in an ordinance passed Dec. 23, 1831, of which the following is a section:

"SEC. 3. That the right of regulating the description of power to be used in propelling carriages on and along said railways, and the speed of the same, as well as all other power reserved to the said Mayor, or Aldermen and Commonalty, by the act of incorporation of the said Company or any part thereof be, and the same are hereby expressly retained and reserved."

The ordinance also provided that it should not take effect, till an agreement to abide by it should be executed by the Company. Such an agreement the Company executed. After this I do not think it was competent for the Legislature to take from the Corporation "the right of regulating the description of power to be used in propelling carriages on and along said railway through the City." But I do not think the Legislature has attempted to do so.

The act of 1848 was not intended to give, and does not purport to give, to the New-Haven Company greater rights than the Harlem Railway itself possessed.

Upon the whole, the ordinance appears to me to be a valid exercise of the legislative power of the Corporation, and since it took effect, the running of the Company's engines to Thirty-second-street has been as illegal as it would be to run them to the City Hall.

In my opinion, therefore, it is the right and duty of the Board of Police to enforce the ordinance in question, and prevent steam-engines on the Harlem Railroad from running below Forty-second-street.

Respectfully submitted,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1858.

Upon the receipt of the foregoing opinion, the Board of Police, by a unanimous vote, directed the Superintendent to enforce the ordinance [illegible]

Thus the matter stands, and hence, the public will see that the real issue is between the City Government on one side, and these two Railroad Companies on the other.

Having shown thus much, we beg to call your attention to a few of the misstatements made to your reporter, and errors published in your paper of yesterday on this subject.

The property-owners do not and will not [illegible] the Railroad Companies being ousted from their present head-quarters at the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue.

The Police Commissioners have passed no resolution enjoining the Harlem Railroad Company from running their steam-engines below Forty-second-street, nor ordering them to remove their dépôt, machine-shops, engine-house, &c., to Forty-second-street. They have simply directed their Superintendent to enforce an ordinance passed by the Common Council in December, 1854, which requires that steam-engines shall run on the Fourth-avenue below Forty-second-street.

From Mr. FIELD's opinion it will be seen what his views are as to the rights of the Company under their Charter; and if the public shall think that the President of the Railroad Company is the better lawyer of the two, they will ignore Mr. FIELD's opinion.

The arch over the Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth-street to Fortieth-street, entailed no additional expense upon the Railroad Company, for it saved them the cost of carrying up walls perpendicularly on each side of their track, coping said walls, building bridges across at every street, and keeping the same in repair, which they were bound to do by their agreement with the Common Council before they began to construct the road. It is untrue that before commencing this arch," or at any other [illegible] "it was explicitly agreed between the Company [illegible]

Common Council, through the appropriate Committee of the latter, that they should not be disturbed thereafter in the quiet enjoyment of the depot and business [at Thirty-second-street," and such agreement, if made, would not have bound any subsequent Common Council.

As to the large passenger depot with which the Railroad Company propose to block up the Fourth-avenue, at Thirty-second-street, and by *agreeing* to build which they hope to compromise this matter, or rather to gain time till the next Legislature shall convene, in order to take from the Common Council their control over the Company, what is there in their past conduct that would lead the most credulous to put any faith in their statements?

The remaining statements of Mr. Campbell, and those made by Mr. Hoyt, Superintendent of the New-Haven Railroad Company, cannot be substantiated, because they have no foundation in fact.

On behalf of the residents and property holders on Murray Hill.

PHILIP REYNOLDS, W. E. DODGE,
R. M. WHITLOCK, P. TEN EYCK,
GEO. D. PHELPS, SMITH LAWRENCE,
A. H. WRIGHT,
Executive Committee.

Horse-Power through the Tunnel on the Fourth-avenue.

The following is the affirmation of James E. Serrell, Esq., Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, as to the condition of the railroad tracks in the tunnel on the Fourth-avenue, for propelling cars by horse-power:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: James E. Serrell, of said City and County, being duly affirmed, says: That he is one of the Surveyors of said City and County and Civil Engineer; that he has this day examined the tunnel in the Fourth-avenue, extending from Thirty-fourth-street to Fortieth-street; that it is rock bottom, and in reasonable good order for drawing cars on the railroad tracks therein by horses; that in two days it could, in his opinion, be put in first-rate condition for such purpose; and that while examining the same he saw a car drawn through by a horse; that there is no marshy spot in said tunnel, so far as he could discover by a careful examination, and there was no want of light for a perfect examination. JAMES E. SERRELL,
No. 42 West Twenty-sixth-street.
Affirmed before me, this 1st day of July, 1858.
Richard Stackpole, Commissioner of Deeds.

The Woodman Divorce Case.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS—THE CASE SUBMITTED TO THE COURT WITHOUT ARGUMENT.

From the New-Orleans Delta, June 24.

We stated yesterday that we did not publish the answer of the defendant in this case, because the Clerk positively refused to let any of the papers be seen. By request of defendant's counsel, we publish the answer and order of the Court:

Now comes the defendant, Caroline Woodman, wife of O. O. Woodman, and in obedience to the citation to appear and answer to the petition of her said husband, says: That she denies all and singular the allegations in said petition contained, except so far as the same may be hereinafter admitted; that she specially denies that the said O. O. Woodman is a citizen of the State of Mississippi, as by him alleged, and avers that he is now and has been, since the year 1852, a citizen of the State of Louisiana.

Respondent further shows, that her said husband has been guilty towards her of outrages, excesses and cruel treatment of such a nature as to render their longer living together insupportable; that he has publicly defamed her, by charging her in the newspapers of New-Orleans with adultery; that he has ceaselessly, heartlessly, and cruelly caused her to be closely imprisoned in a private mad-house near Flushing, Long Island, as though she had been insane, from the — day of September, 1857, to the — day of November, 1857; that he has taken away from her the greater portion of her wardrobe, and all her jewels and ornaments, leaving her scarcely clothing enough to enable her to make a respectable appearance; that he has ceased to provide for her necessities and has abandoned her. For these causes respondent avers that she is entitled to demand, and now prays this Court to award her, a separation of bed and board from said Woodman.

Respondent further shows that she intermarried with said Woodman on the 8th day of January, 1846, and that they moved to Louisiana on the — day of —, 1852, where they have ever since continued to reside; that previous to their removal they acquired a plantation and slaves in Louisiana, in the parish of —, and that since their removal they have acquired a large amount of other property, both movable and immovable, which is now situated in this State; that by law she is the rightful owner of one undivided half of all such property, and that she is entitled to demand, and now prays this Court to decree, a partition of all said property to be made according to law, at the time that the judgment of separation from bed and board may be rendered herein; wherefore respondent prays that the Court will, during this suit for separation, for the preservation of her rights, order that an inventory and appraisement of the movable and immovables in the possession of her said husband, be made according to law; that said Woodman be served with a copy of this answer, and cited to comply, &c.; and that after due proceedings there be judgment, separating this respondent from bed and board from said Woodman, and directing a partition of their common property, and decreeing this respondent owner of one-half thereof; that this Court will assign to her the house wherein she shall reside until the termination of the suit, the house of her father, Andrew Thomas, in Hinds County, Miss., since she has no relatives within this State whose protection she may claim, and that the sum of $250 per month be allowed to this respondent for her support during this suit, to be paid by her said husband monthly, in advance, and respondent further prays for all such other reliefs, &c.

(Signed.) FOUTE & CLINCH,
Defendant's Attorneys.

The Court ordered that the appraisement should be made, and ordered that she receive a monthly allowance of $150 until the termination of this suit.

Upon the opening of the Court yesterday the rendering of depositions of witnesses for the plaintiff was commenced, the principal questions and answers only being touched upon by Mr. Chilton.

Deposition of Mrs. Mary Farrell: Is acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Woodman; knew them first in the Winter of 1856, while they were boarding at the St. Louis Hotel; they remained there about four months; witness was employed as chambermaid in the hotel; Mr. Furniss was there during the time; the only improper conduct she saw, was that one day she saw Mrs. Woodman in the room of Furniss; she had been informed by the chambermaids that Mrs. Woodman had gone to Mr. Furniss' room, and they all concluded to watch; Furniss came to the door to avoid suspicion, and said he wanted clean sheets on his bed; she supposed at the time that it was a ruse to make out that Mrs. W. was not in the room; she procured the sheets, and went into his room for the purpose of putting them on his bed; she was firmly impressed when she entered the room that Mrs. Woodman was concealed in it; could see nothing of her; commenced making up the bed; she, thinking Mrs. W. might be under the bed, was about turning the mattress over to look; Furniss, just then laid his hand on the mattress and said, you need not turn the mattress to-day; she had, however, raised it enough to discern plainly the skirt of Mrs. Woodman's dress underneath; she left the room, and in company with the others continued to watch the room until four o'clock in the evening, when all left but she and Ann Kavanaugh, and they concealed themselves behind an armoir in the passage; shortly afterwards saw Mrs. Woodman come out of Furniss' room, and hurry along the passage, passing them on her way; her hair was loose and disheveled, and her dress tossed and tumbled up; Mr. Woodman came home to dinner, and looked all about for his wife, but, not being able to find her, went down to his dinner; supposing she was out in the city, he fixed a nice dinner for his wife, which he said he wanted kept hot until she came home; this preparation of the dinner for his wife, who at the time was in Furniss's room caused much merriment among the girls; saw a letter put under the door of Mr. Furniss' room by one of the boys of the house, who said Mrs. Woodman had sent him with it; I opened the door, picked it up, and took it to Ann Kavanaugh, who read it; it contained the expressions "Dear Pet," and "Dear Baby."

Deposition of Ann Kavanaugh.—Is about 19 years of age; knew Mr. and Mrs. Woodman during the Winter of 1856, when they were boarding at the St. Louis Hotel; she was employed as chambermaid by the hotel; knew Gardiner Furniss; he was at the hotel at the same time; saw him in Mrs. Woodman's private parlor alone with her nearly every day; never saw her go into Mr. Furniss' room, but saw her come out once; she has been told, however, by the girls in the house, that Mrs. W. went there frequently; she saw her go in that direction often, and as there was no other ladies' rooms in that direction, she presumed that she went in there; told Mrs. Woodman's chambermaid that her mistress went into F.'s room; on the day that she was told that Mrs. W. was in F.'s room, she watched with the rest of the girls; while watching Mr. F. came to the door and ordered them away, as, he said, he wished to take a bath; she then left, but concealed herself, with Mary Farrell, behind an armoir in the passage; soon after Mrs. W. came out with her hair loose and flowing about her face, and her dress much rumpled and displaced; a letter was shown to her by Mary Farrell; it was from Mrs. Woodman to Mr. Furniss, giving an affectionate promise to go to his room; believes the letter was destroyed; Mrs. W. always received Mr. F. in her parlor in the morning, dressed in her morning dress, and not as she received company.

[Mr. Chilton here introduced a letter, written by Gardiner Furniss, the morning after he had been seen by the chambermaid of the Winthrop House, secreted in her bed, about which circumstance Mrs. W. told two different stories—one to the proprietor of the house, that it was a connection, who said he wanted to compromise her for revenge, and the other, to the chambermaid, that it was her husband, who came in during the night—to show that the last statement was made on account of this note.]

Mrs. O. Woodman—*Dear Madam:* Shortly after you left this morning, a chambermaid entered the room and discovered me in your bed. She immediately withdrew, thinking, I suppose, that I was Mr. Woodman. I then got up and dressed, and went down to the office and inquired when they expected Mr. Woodman. They answered that they did not know. I remarked, as I went out, that I had [illegible] he had come in during the night, and left [illegible] You know how to act. I shall be in town [illegible], and will be happy to serve you. Yours,
(Signed.) GARDINER FURNISS,
Room No. 12.

[Mr. Chilton also begged leave to file in evidence several books, containing a diary kept by Mrs. Woodman, in which she entered almost her every thought from 1854 to 1857, the time of the discovery. The books are regular bound diary books.] Mr. Piment was introduced and placed on the witness stand, and proved them to be in her handwriting. The purpose of the introduction of these diaries is to show the manner in which she spoke of her dear friend "G.," and when she wrote to him and when she received letters from him. A large number of letters were here filed, Mr. Chilton stating that the counsel considered it judicious not to have them made public. Some of them were from New-York, some from Boston, and some from Paris and other places. A letter which Furniss wrote to Mrs. W., to show to her husband to lull his suspicions, was read. It was upon ordinary topics. He spoke of his sister, mostly, and gave the general news of the day.

Mr. Chilton also asked to read the following letter, which, he said, would show the manner in which Furniss generally wrote to her. It was directed, "Mrs. O. Woodman, Balton's Depot, Mississippi, dated Nov. 14:

"My own Dear Baby: How kind and good you are my dear Pet, to write to me. I received your dispatch. Dear Pet, I have never received your letter marked '2.' It seems, dear Baby, that you have either made a mistake, or it has been lost. I would advise you, my dear Pet, to enter your letters in your journal. Although, my dear Baby, I would kiss you to death if I had you here, I have to scold you for not writing all that occurred on the passage, &c. Yours, G. FURNISS."

He also introduced letters directed to Mrs. Woodman under fictitious names, which names were referred to in a letter from Mr. F., which was filed.

Mr. Piment, sworn—Has known Mr. and Mrs. Woodman for over ten years; could say that Mr. Woodman's conduct towards his wife has always been kind and indulgent; he never knew him to oppose her in anything; her demands were very expensive; could not say exactly what her expenses were during a year; knows that their expenses together were about $10,000; he was satisfied that Mr. Woodman's expenses did not exceed $2,000; Mr. Woodman is noted for his extreme plainness in dress; knows that they have been universally recognized as man and wife; could not say what the reputation of Mrs. Woodman was in New-Orleans during the time of the since-reported intimacy between herself and Furniss; did not know Mr. Furniss; never heard of him until the New-York Hotel difficulty.

[The plaintiff's attorney here rested the case, reserving the right to file the marriage certificate within ten days.]

Witness examined by Defence—Is employed as clerk by Mr. Woodman; considered Mrs. Woodman's expenses had been very large, considering the wealth of Mr. Woodman; does not know anything particular in reference to Mr. Woodman's private character.

The defence here stated that on account of the peculiar nature of the case they would refrain from introducing any witnesses, and that they would rest the case, resuming the right to introduce Mrs. Woodman's affidavit made in New-York, which was published in the New-Orleans *Delta* at the instance of Mr. Woodman, and Mr. Woodman's card.

The Court then took the matter under advisement. We omitted to mention, yesterday, that Messrs. Wm. Hunt and P. E. Bonford, Esqs., were also engaged in this case for the defence. There were but few persons in the Court-room during the trial.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*—July 2.—Nos. 267, 3960, 2867, 2774, 4521, 3491, 4575, 937, 4497, 4550, 4481, 4408, 3915, 4628, 4501, 1352, 1611, 557, 967, 3715, 4466, 4075, 3152, 4546, 3622, 994, 4489, 1577, 1407, 4435, 4108, 1323, 4366, 3479, 3496, 2340, 4326, 1623, 2051.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Jasper K. Hotaling vs. The Steamtug Titan.—This case came up on exceptions to a Commissioner's Report. The action was one for collision, in which the Court decreed for the libelant, and referred it to a Commissioner to ascertain the damages. He reported the damages at $1,610 20, and to his report the claimants of the *Titan* excepted.

Held by the Court—That it is not the practice to disturb the report of a Commissioner, simply on the ground that he has allowed too much, unless the amount is strikingly out of proportion to the actual damage sustained, or unless he has committed some palpable error.

That the Commissioner has not committed any palpable error. He has exercised his best judgment in determining the question of damage, and upon the evidence, the Court cannot say that it is not a correct judgment.

Exceptions overruled.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for claimants, Messrs Martin & Smith.

Peter Grant et al. vs. The Steamship Herman.—This case also came up on exceptions. The action was one for collision, in which the libelants had a decree with a reference to ascertain the damages. The respondents excepted to the Commissioner's report, on account of the allowance by him of certain charges connected with the recoppering of the libelants' ship.

Held by the Court—That where a Commissioner has so determined upon questions of fact upon conflicting testimony, the Court will sustain the report, unless there appears some palpable error in his decision.

That on the evidence no such error appears, and the exceptions must be overruled.

For libelants, Messrs. Owen and Vose; for claimants, Mr. Lord.

Interesting Questions of Law and Nice Points of Practice.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—July 1.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

James W. Paige & Co. vs. L. O. Wilson & Co.—The plaintiffs, including Samuel A. Appleton, Augustus C. Richards, and Abbott Lawrence, Jr., comprise the firm of a large Boston house, and the defendants are extensive jobbers, of this City. The defendants stopped payment in October last, owing the plaintiffs about $50,000. The embarrassments were represented as temporary only, and as having been caused by the unusual pressure of the times. An extension was granted, with the understanding on the part of the plaintiffs that they should be put on a footing with the best, and that no preferences should be made. The complaint alleges that the defendants threaten to make an assignment, and to prefer certain creditors before the plaintiffs, asks that a Receiver be appointed, that the property be distributed so that none who were creditors at the time of the extension receive a greater share than the plaintiffs, and prays for an injunction restraining them "from making any assignment or other disposition of the property owned by the firm of L. O. Wilson & Co. in October, 1857, or the proceeds thereof." Judge Sutherland granted the injunction, and it was served upon all the defendants before 2 o'clock on the 30th ult. *After* which, and on the same day, the defendants, acting under the advice of their counsel, James T. Brady, Esq., executed a general assignment to Bates & Wilson, preferring them for acceptances made by the assignees for L. O. Wilson & Co., then preferring all those who had become bail or surety for the defendants, and afterwards distributing the property *pro rata* among their remaining creditors.

A motion was made by defendants, counsel to dissolve the injunction. Upon the argument, Mr. D. D. Field, for plaintiffs, raised a preliminary objection that the defendants were in contempt for a violation of the injunction, and that they must purge themselves of the contempt, before they could be permitted to proceed with their motion to vacate the injunction. The point was sharply contested by the counsel, and the Court sustained Mr. Field by granting the following order:

ORDER.

"On the foregoing affidavits, and any affidavits that may be served by the plaintiffs before the 5th inst., and on the complaint, injunction and proof of service thereof, let the defendants show cause before me, on the 13th inst., at 10 A. M., why they should not be punished for a contempt in violating the said injunction; and let the motion to dissolve the injunction stand over to the same day and hour.

JOSHUA SUTHERLAND, Justice.

July 1, 1858."

It will be seen that the nice point of practice is involved, whether parties can proceed before a Court whose injunction they have violated, before purging themselves of the contempt; and, also, the intricate and interesting question of law, whether an insolvent who has received an extension, can afterwards make an assignment with such preferences as to prejudice those creditors who granted it.

Dudley Field and D. D. Field for Plaintiffs. Jas. T. Brady for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before the Hon. Justice Ingraham.

THE LOWBER CLAIM AGAIN.

The People ex rel. A. C. Flagg vs. Robert W. Lowber.—This matter again came up yesterday. The case is similar to the old one between the same parties, except that the People of the State are here made party plaintiffs.

The Common Council appropriated $196,000 for the purchase of land in Sixteenth-street, near Avenue A, to be used for a Market. For this land the Comptroller refused to pay Mr. Lowber, on account of questionable title, unpaid liens, &c. Lowber sued the City and obtained judgment, which was subsequently set aside, and the plaintiffs herein seek a perpetual injunction restraining the City from paying, and the defendant Lowber, from receiving the money.

Yesterday, Ex Judge Whiting moved for the injunction. He made a full statement of the facts, charging fraud upon the Common Council, Corporation Counsel, and Lowber, in very plain language.

Mr. Busteed opposed, and moved for a dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that the plaintiffs were not specially interested in the case, and it had been held that a tax-payer could not sue the Corporation for a wrong which was common to all other tax-payers, or in which he is not specially interested. This was not his remedy.

Ex-Judge Cowles, for Mr. Lowber, moved to dismiss the case, on the ground that the People, even if parties really concerned, had no authority to go behind the legislative power of the Common Council.

Mr. Noyes, also for the defendants, claimed a dismissal of the complaint for the reason that it did not state a cause of action.

His Honor intimated that it was his opinion that the case should be dismissed as regards Mr. Flagg, but if it appeared that the People were interested, he was inclined to think that they could under some circumstances interfere, as in England, the Crown in some cases had similar rights.

Some discussion followed on these points, when his Honor, desiring to examine the matter more fully, postponed his decision on these points for the present.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

INJUNCTION AGAINST POSTMASTER FOWLER—GIFT ENTERPRISE LETTERS NOT TO BE OPENED.

In re application of Jas. H. Warner et al. vs. Isaac V. Fowler.—Yesterday Judge Sutherland granted an alternative injunction, restraining the defendant from forwarding to the Dead-Letter Office in Washington any letters addressed to Jas. H. Warner or Geo. H. Mowett, or from allowing any person, other than those to whom they are legally to be delivered, to open and read the same.

Councilman Wild and Geo. H. Warner became sureties to the undertaking, to the amount of $1,000 each.

Bedelia McCourt vs. James McCourt.—Order to show cause of 27th April, 1858, must be discharged. I do not think the case authorizes the appointment of a Receiver, &c., during the pendency of the issue awarded previously by Judge Davies.

Augustus F. Woodruff vs. John Manson.—Motion denied, without costs.

Charles Staples et als. vs. Geo. E. Ryabie et als.—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide event of suit.

John Golden vs. Jas. Myers et als.—Motion denied, without cost and without prejudice.

Lewis B. Loder et al. vs. John M. Boden et al.—The execution can issue against the joint debtors not released for balance due in interest, &c.

Henry Cohn vs. Kalisht Harris.—Order to show cause discharged and motion denied with $7 costs.

Aaron Healy et al. vs. Conrad Goebel.—The demurrer is frivolous, and judgment for plaintiff unless defendant answers in ten days and pays $10 costs of motion to plaintiff's attorney.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before the Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Holbrook vs. Wilson et al.—Case settled. (If the case is to be regarded as submitted on the case as resettled, let the fact be communicated to the Court by Saturday next.)

Before the Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Murdock vs. Boyd.—Bill of particulars ordered.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before the Hon. A. C. West.

The Patchen Case.—The celebrated Patchen case was on again before the Surrogate yesterday. Mr. Busteed appeared for the lady claiming to have been the wife of the deceased, and Ex-Surrogate Bradford for the other parties.

Mr. Robert Morris, residing in State-street, Brooklyn, and occupying the position of specie clerk in the National Bank, Wall-street, was called to the stand. He testified to having been in the habit of visiting a girl in a certain saloon in West Broadway, who then went by the name of Adeline, but whose name now is Watts; and to having seen "Terese" (the girl claiming to be Mrs. Patchen) there; to having known her, and to having been at the saloon often with Mr. Patchen, when "Terese" was there. He acknowledged to having had intercourse with Adeline—now Mrs. Watts; but refused to answer as to whether he had seduced her. He said he had not visited Mrs. Watts but once of late, and that was during the absence of her husband. He was not sure what street she lived in, but knew that it was in the street through which the Sixth-avenue cars pass after leaving Canal-street, going up town. He could not say whether or not the house she lives in is built of wood, brick, stone, iron or gold; or whether it is 20, 40, 60, or 100 stories high. He thought it was not quite as high as Trinity Church Steeple—not within 40 stories (10 feet to the story) of as high as that.

This closed the testimony on both sides of the case. The day for hearing the closing arguments of counsel was not set down.

MARKET REPORTS.

New-York, Thursday, July 1, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern Boats.
Ashes, bbls.	42	10	—
Flour, bbls.	12,396	966	2,375
Wheat, bushels	9,965	116	680
Corn, bushels	—	—	3,700
Oats, bushels	—	—	2,250
Provisions, pkgs.	290	188	—
Whisky, bbls.	—	—	184

ASHES—Sales 110 bbls. at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio is in fair request, with sales reported of 900 bags, (of the *Horace's* cargo,) at 10½c., and 300 bags, in lots, at 10¼c.@10⅝c. ⅌ lb. The sales of other kinds have been confined to 50 mats Java, at 17c., and 30 bags Laguayra, at 11¼c. ⅌ lb.

Philadelphia Coffee Trade Statistics.

	Rio.	Other K'ds.
Imports in June, 1858, bags	10,820	4,286
Imports Jan. 1 to July 1, 1858, bags	47,972	32,201
Imports Jan. 1 to July 1, 1857, bags	63,845	16,889
Sales in June, 1858, bags	14,256	3,000
Stock July 1, 1858, bags	11,876	6,250
Stock July 1, 1857, bags	25,832	4,500

COTTON—Sales have been confined to 800 bales, in lots, at about previous quotations, though the tendency of prices is in favor of buyers.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
Middling	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12⅝
Middling Fair	12¾	12⅞	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits no important change, to-day. The current receipts are moderate, and receivers are willing sellers. The demand, however, is not brisk. Home dealers are the principal buyers. The inquiry from shippers is restricted. Prices are barely sustained. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,300 bbls.

Superfine State, ⅌ bbl.	$3 75@$3 85
Extra State	3 90@ 4 00
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 75@ 3 85
Superfine Ohio	3 80@ 3 85
Fancy Ohio	3 90@ 4 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 00@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 50@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 25@ 4 35
Extra Genesee	4 80@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 60@ 7 00

Canadian has not varied; sales 500 bbls. in lots, at from $4 10@$5 15 for low to choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Southern is in demand at former prices. Sales 1,250 bbls. at $4 45@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3@$3 50 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is scarce and wanted at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $3 95@$4 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues very quiet. Prime lots are very scarce and are most sought after. Sales 13,000 bushels, including fair white Canadian, at $1 08; red (Winter) Western on private terms; damaged Milwaukee Club at 80c.@85c.; damaged Chicago Spring at 70c.; and inferior new white Tennessee on terms not disclosed. Corn has not varied much, sales having been reported of 27,000 bushels at 70c.@76c. for very inferior to prime mixed Western; 79c. for white Southern; and 82c.@83c. for yellow do., ⅌ bushel. Rye is heavy and drooping. Sales 4,500 bushels Northern at 70c. ⅌ bushel, delivered. Barley is very scarce and is nominal in price. Oats exhibit no remarkable change. The supply is limited, and the demand is fair. Western, 45c.@46c.; State, 44½c.@45½c.; Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, 40c.@44c.; Southern, 34c.@40c., ⅌ bushel.

Chicago Breadstuff Trade Statistics, week ending with June 26, 1858:

	Receipts.	Sales.	Shipments.	Stock in store June 26.
Flour, bbls.	7,190	1,044	2,723	3,977
Wheat, bush.	554,784	401,400	257,560	582,996
Corn, bush.	499,185	222,500	348,565	355,312
Barley, bush.	36,900	4,400	—	12,178
Rye, bush.	—	1,000	7,569	2,304
Oats, bush.	182,205	149,400	239,780	110,031

HAY—Sales 1,250 bales, in lots, at 40c.@50c., cash, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are moderately inquired for at steady prices.

LEATHER—Sole is actively sought after at very full prices.

LIME—Rockland, 50c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues in request at full prices. New-Orleans, 37c.@39c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ⅌ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, July 1:

	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bbls.	1858. Hhds.	1858. Bbls.
Cuba	13,979	16,103	5,536	2,800
New-Orleans and Texas	—	950	—	1,782
Porto Rico	3,384	—	1,020	—
Total	17,363	17,053	6,556	4,582

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive, at essentially unchanged rates. 250 bbls Spirits Turpentine have been sold, in lots, at 43c.@43½c., chiefly at 43c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Advices from the East report sales of 500 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 18@$1 20 ⅌ gallon. Nothing really new in Crude Whale or other Oils.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, and sales have been reported of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $16 25@$16 35 for Mess; $17 50 for Clean, and $13 30@$13 40 for Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut-meats are heavy and languid, at 7¼c.@7⅝c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@5⅞c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues quiet, at from 8½c.@10c. ⅌ lb. Lard is in demand, at full rates; sales 200 tcs. and bbls. at 10¾c.@11c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues in request at uniform rates; sales 220 bbls., in lots, at $12@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10 75@$11 50 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$22 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ⅌ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 10c.@16c. for Ohio; 12c.@18c. for common to good State, and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is selling at 5c.@8c. ⅌ lb. The stock in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn, July 1, consists of 46,199 bbls. Pork, and 14,700 tcs. and bbls. Beef, against 47,907 bbls. Pork, and 21,102 tcs. and bbls. Beef, June 1, 1858, and 45,730 bbls. Pork, and 24,247 tcs. and bbls. Beef, July 1, 1857. No returns were received to-day from Thompson's yard.

SALT—1,650 sacks Marshall's Liverpool fine were obtained at $1 18 ⅌ sack.

SUGARS—Are in moderate request at uniform prices. Sales 600 hhds. Cuba at 6c.@7c.; 130 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¼c.@7¼c.; and 22 hhds. Texas at 5c. ⅌ lb. Stock of Sugars in Philadelphia, July 1: 1,600 hhds. Cuba, 300 hhds. Porto Rico, and 1,253 boxes.

TALLOW—Sales 6,000 lbs. Prime, at 9¾c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate demand, at full rates.

Monthly Statement of the New-York Tobacco Inspection Warehouse.

	Ky.	V. & N. C.	Total.
Stock June 1, 1858, hhds.	5,514	520	6,034
Received since, hhds.	3,535	166	3,701
Total	9,049	686	9,735
Delivered since, hhds.	642	199	841
Stock July 1, 1858, hhds.	8,407	487	8,894
Stock July 1, 1857, hhds.	5,601	568	6,169

Tobacco Trade at New-York in June:

	Bra.	Cuba.	Seeds.	Yara.	Clen.
Stock June 1, 1858, bales	1,421	1,298	1,050	55	1,177
Received since, bales	1,426	2,219	204	294	462
Total	2,847	3,517	1,254	349	1,639
Sales to June 30, 1858, bls.	1,460	511	1,050	55	75
Stock July 1, 1858, bales	1,387	3,006	204	294	1,564
Stock July 1, 1857, bales	4,643	3,755	139	868	290

WHISKY—Sales 130 bbls. at 22¼c.@23c., and 20 hhds. Drudge at 21½c., ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 4,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 1½d.@1s. 3d.; 20,000 bushels Grain at 4¼d.@4½d., ⅌ bushel. For London, 10 tons Oil Cake, at 17s. 6d., and 1,000 bbls. do. at 1s. 9d. For Bremen, 1,000 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d., and 100 tons Black Walnut at 22s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 125 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3¼c. ⅌ gallon, and Resin at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.

The Imperial and Central Society of Agriculture of France, has awarded the gold medal of the Society to Dr. Asa Fitch, of New-York, for his first and second reports on the Noxious Insects of this State. This medal bears on its obverse side the portrait of Oliver de Serres, the father of French Agriculture, born in 1539.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE OF SPRING and SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO will sell the entire balance of their Spring importations at greatly reduced prices.

Their assortment of the under-mentioned articles is still very complete:
PLAIN and FANCY SILKS.
COLORED and BLACK SILK ROBES.
BAREGES and BAREGE ROBES.
FRENCH and ENGLISH JACONETS.
FRENCH and ENGLISH PRINTS.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.

N. B.—ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have still on hand a beautiful and unsurpassed assortment of MANTILLAS, which they are clearing out at extremely low prices.
SILK MANTILLAS and TALMAS,
REAL LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS
SILK and BAREGE MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
RAGLANS, DUSTERS, &c.
Canal st., corner of Mercer, New-York.

HEALTH! GRACE!! AND BEAUTY
Conferred upon the Ladies, by wearing DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S CELEBRATED SKIRTS.
The unparalleled success of the NEW EXPANSION SKIRT, (120,000 of which have been sold during the last four months,) has induced the manufacturers to make arrangements that will enable them to produce 200 dozens (2,400) Skirts *per day*, during the months of June, July and August.
They also call attention to their NEW LINEN SUPERIOR SKIRT, FOR TRAVELING, which is receiving universal commendation from the Ladies.
They are the *sole* proprietors of the *only* "PATENT ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE" in use. Beware of the many imitations offered in the market, as they all either infringements or worthless.
They also manufacture over 70 OTHER DIFFERENT STYLES, with and without the "Patent Adjustable Bustle."
These SKIRTS have been recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY as being *the best article for Ladies' use that has ever been offered to the public.* None genuine unless stamped
"DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,"
"MANUFACTURERS; NEW-YORK."
For sale throughout the United States and Canadas.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF MANTILLAS,
At very reduced prices,
For the balance of the season,
AT BULPIN'S NEW STORE,
NO. 415 BROADWAY.
Real Guipure Mantillas.
French Lace Mantillas.
Pusher Lace Mantillas.
French Lace Circulars.
Black Barège Circulars.
White Barège Circulars.
BULPIN, No. 415 Broadway.

A NEW LADIES' DUSTER,
Of very fine Linen Fabric,
Suited alike for Traveling or Promenade,
Will be opened this week.
LADIES' DE BEIGE DUSTERS,
LADIES' TRAVELING CLOTH DUSTERS,
LADIES' ALPACA DUSTERS,
LADIES' PLAIN LINEN DUSTERS,
LADIES' CHECK LINEN DUSTERS.
A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT,
ALL AT MODERATE PRICES.
BULPIN'S NEW STORE,
No. 415 Broadway.

SUMMER TRADE.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, AND NOTIONS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
NEVER OUT OF CHOICE GOODS.
While our neighbors let their stock run down during the Summer months, and it is next to impossible for Country Merchants to get what they want, either by ordering or coming themselves, our stock remains full and complete in all its departments. We keep up good lines of Summer Dress Goods, Men's Summer Stuffs, Linen Drillings and all other seasonable goods
We are, therefore, fully prepared to fill, and we solicit all short-time and cash orders for
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, DUSTERS, &c.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c., &c
DOMESTIC GOODS.
ALL AT LOW PRICES.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place and Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.

GRANDES NOUVEAUTES IN PARIS.
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,
PARIS,
35 and 37 Boulevard Des Capucines,
7 Rue St. Arnaud,
And 16 Rue Neuve des Capucines,
have just exposed for sale their
NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON,
comprising
SILK STUFFS,
LACE,
INDIAN AND FRENCH CACHEMIRES,
PAINTED MUSLINS AND PIQUES,
Fancy Tissues of all kinds,
WEDDING OUTFITS,
MANTLES, BURNOUS, &c.
The successive aggrandizement of the establishment of LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE have rendered it one of the most extensive in Europe. The warerooms at the present day comprise upwards of thirty saloons, of galleries, having four separate entrances. Being their own manufacturers, their productions are not liable to the extra charges made on account of intermediate agents, and thus this company can afford to offer to the public on terms far more advantageous than any other house. Every article, even the CACHEMIRES, is marked in plain figures.
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE have established houses at
Lyons for the manufacture of SILK STUFFS; at
Alencon and Chantilly, for the LACE manufactory;
And at Kaschmyr, for CACHEMIRE SHAWLS,
but they have no succursale for sale in any country whatever.

STRAW HATS! STRAW HATS!! STRAW HATS!!!—Yo heave ho! This unique straw hat so much worn by young gentlemen, is decidedly the hat of the season; tasty, elegant in design, it adds a grace to the wearer unequaled by any other hat. They are for sale at the old established hat-store, No. 90 Fulton-st., New-York, together with a large assortment of straw, beaver, cassimere and felt hats, adapted to the season, at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash. Remember the No. is 90 Fulton-st., New-York. CHARLES P. MELLENEY.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDENING, house-cleaning or any occupation that soils the hands, are highly esteemed by those who use them. They are made various lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, and by wearing render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white. Sold by all India Rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812, OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—The members of this corps will assemble at the original Head-quarters, "Star House," No. 62 Lispenard-st., on MONDAY, July 5, at 10 o'clock A. M., to celebrate the ensuing Anniversary of American Independence. Through the liberality of the Common Council, a dinner will be provided, of which Veterans of the War of 1812, without exception, are invited to partake. Gen. Verplanck and Col. Hargenbrook of Kings County, with the Brooklyn corps, will be in attendance. By order.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
Wm. W. Hellaker, Secretary.
Anthony W. Jones, Colonel.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812, OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—The Corps will assemble at the original head-quarters No. 62 Lispenard st., on FRIDAY, the 2d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to occupy the position assigned them according to the arrangements in honor of the memory of James Monroe, fifth President of the United States.
The Commandant hopes that the repugnance to *display*, so peculiar to the Corps, will, on this occasion, be overcome by a determination on the part of each to manifest their respect for the memory of so great and good a man.
By order of A. W. JONES, Colonel.
Wm. Conster, Adjutant.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 will meet at the corner of 6th av. and 14th-st., on THIS DAY (Friday,) July 2, at 3 o'clock precisely, in full uniform, with crape on left arm and sword hilt, to join in the funeral procession of the late President of the United States, James Monroe. Carriages will be provided for all the infirm members of the Corps. Let every member be present. Honor to whom honor is due. By order H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
I. M. Phyfe, Adjutant.

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY.—Patented June 16, 1857. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new method of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and months.
Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game, fish oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private houses, lard-oil and candle makers, butchers, packers and pie-makers, will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants. A cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method. For rights, plans and information, apply to A. L. ALBERGER, Buffalo, N. Y. or A. C. GETTY, No. 175 West-st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLY, 100 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.
N. B.—The public are cautioned against using or purchasing any permanent structure using a circulating current of air through the ice, and through the chamber to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be assailed as such.

REMOVAL.—ISAAC SMITH, SON & CO. HAVE removed their umbrella and parasol warehouse from No. 267 Pearl-st. to No. 77 Warren-st., opposite the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS
IN HONOR OF THE MEMORY
of
JAMES MONROE,
Fifth President of the United States,
On the occasion of the Removal of his Remains
From New-York to Virginia.
Under the direction of the Municipal Authorities of
THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
on
FRIDAY, July 2, 1858.

The Joint Committee appointed by the Common Council of the City of New-York to make the necessary arrangements for the removal of the remains of the late President JAMES MONROE from the City of New-York to Richmond, the capital of Virginia, his native State, have adopted the following Programme of Arrangements for the occasion:

The arrangements of the day will be under the command of Brigadier-General WILLIAM HALL.

The procession will move from the Church of the Annunciation, in 14th st., near 6th av., at 4 o'clock precisely, and will proceed thence through 14th st. to Broadway, and down Broadway to and around the Park, and thence through the East gate to the City Hall, in the following order:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Detachments of the
FIRST DIVISION NEW YORK STATE MALITIA,
Under the Command of
BRIGADIER GENERAL HALL,
as follows:
TROOP OF CAVALRY OF THIRD REGIMENT,
Under the Command of
Capt. ——.
BAND.
SEVENTY FIRST REGIMENT,
Under the Command of
Col. Vosburgh.
TWELFTH REGIMENT,
under the command of
Colonel John Cox.
FOURTH REGIMENT,
under the command of
Colonel Ainslie.
TROOP OF CAVALRY, of Third Regiment,
under the command of
Captain ——.
EIGHTH REGIMENT,
under the command of
Colonel Lyons,
as a
GUARD OF HONOR.
OFFICIATING CLERGYMEN.
ORATOR OF THE DAY.

Troop of Cavalry, Capt. J. M. Varian, Leading their Horses.	Funeral Car Drawn by Six Gray Horses, led By Grooms.	Troop of Cavalry, Capt. J. M. Varian, Leading their Horses.

The following Pall-Bearers, in Barouches:

Lt.-Gen. Winfield Scott,	Wm. F. Havemeyer,
Peter Cooper,	James T. Soutter,
Augustus Schell,	Ambrose C. Kingsland,
Anthony Tiemann,	Col. Wm. M. Peyton,
John Kelly, M. C.,	John W. Avery,
Reuben Withers,	Elias T. DeForrest,
George Wilkes,	Isaac O. Barker,
Dr. James M. Miner,	James Harper,
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,	Thomas C. Fields,
Howell L. Williams,	Benjamin F. Camp,
Edward M. Greenway,	J. Watson Webb,
John S. Giles,	Elijah F. Purdy,
Robert Blow,	Maj. Henry H. Hill, U.S.A.,
Homer Franklin,	James Leonard,
Andrew V. Stout,	Clarkson Crolius,
William M. Tweed,	Nelson J. Waterbury,
Gen. Rich'd Varick DeWitt,	George H. Purser.

Relatives of the Family.
Virginians and their descendants.
Residents of the City of New-York.
Committee from the State of Virginia.
Ex-Presidents of the United States.
Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Jersey City and Newark.
Common Council of the City of New-York.
In the following order:
The Board of Aldermen,
Preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms, and headed by their President, with their staves of office.
The Board of Councilmen,
Preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms and headed by their President with their staves of office.
Officers of last Board.
Heads of Departments of the City Government.
Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York, with their officers.
Common Council of the City of Brooklyn, with their officers.
Common Council of Jersey City, Hoboken and Newark, with their officers.
His Excellency Governor King and Suite.
Lieutenant-Governor of the State.
Heads of Departments of the State.
Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York.
Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.
Major Generals Sandford and Duryea of the First and Second Divisions New-York State Troops.
Officers of the Army of the United States.
Officers of the Navy of the United States.
Civil Officers of the Navy-Yard.
New-York State Society of the Cincinnati.
Foreign Ministers and Consuls.
Judges of the United States.
State and City Courts.
Ex-Governors and Heads of Departments of the State.
Ex-Members of Congress and of the State Legislature.
Ex-Mayors, ex-aldermen, Assistants and Councilmen of the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken and Newark.
United States District-Attorney and his officers.
District-Attorney, his Assistant, and officers.
Members of the Bar.
Members of the Press.
Sheriff, Under-Sheriff, and Deputies of the City of New-York, with their staves of office.
Register, County Clerk, and Coroners of the City and County of New-York, with their officers.
Police Magistrates, with staves.
Clerks of District and Police Courts.
Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, with his Deputies and other officers.
Collector of the Port of New-York, with the Clerks and other officers of his department.
Surveyor, Naval Officer, with the Officers connected with their Departments.
Postmaster of the City of New-York, with his Assistant, Secretary and Clerks.
Board of Education of the City of New York preceded by its President and Clerks.
President, Trustees, Faculty and Students of Columbia College.
President, Council, Faculty and Students of the University of New York.
President, Faculty and Students of the Free Academy of the City of New-York.
College of Physicians and Surgeons.
Teachers of the Public Schools of the City of New-York.
Commissioners of Police.
President and Trustees of the New-York Fire Department.
Fire Commissioners of the City of New York.
Foremen, Assistant-Foremen and other Officers of the Fire Departments of the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken and Newark.
BAND.
Veterans of 1812, under command of Colonel Raymond.
Veterans of 1812, under command of Colonel Jones.
Presidents and other Officers of the several Benevolent Societies of New York.
Presidents, Officers and Members of the several Literary Societies of the City of New-York.
American Institute.
Chamber of Commerce.
Masters, Wardens, and Harbor-Masters of the Port of New York.
Pilots of the Port of New-York.
Masters of Vessels in the Ports of New York.
Citizens of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, and other places.

The Societies, Associations, and other bodies are requested to appear in the order presented.

Such Societies, Associations and bodies as have not yet reported, will be assigned places in the order in which they shall report themselves.

The detachments of New-York State Militia will assemble at 3 o'clock precisely, at the following places, preparatory to being brought into column:

The detachments of Militia in First avenue, right resting on Fourteenth street.

The Major-Generals and officers of the First and Second Divisions, officers of the Army and Navy, on west-side Seventh avenue, right resting on Fourteenth street.

Officiating clergymen, orator of the day, clergy and pall bearers in the Cooper Institute, Mayors of the several cities, Ex-Presidents, Foreign Ministers and Generals, Common Council of New-York and other cities, Governors, Lieutenant Governors, Heads of Departments, Members of the Senate and Assembly, Senators and Members of Congress of the United States, Society of Cincinnati, Ex-Mayors, Ex-Members of the Common Council, Judges of the Courts, District Attorneys, Members of the Bar, and other officers and bodies mentioned at the Cooper Institute, and will thence proceed to form line in Seventh-avenue, left resting on Fourteenth-street.

The troops of the United States stationed in this harbor and the Government vessels in port, are requested to fire minute guns from 3 o'clock till sunset.

The owners and masters of the Harbor, and the proprietors of the various public buildings in the City, are requested to display their colors and flags at half-mast from sunrise to sunset.

The several persons having the charge of the Church and fire-alarm bells in the City, are requested to cause the same to be tolled from the hour of 4 o'clock P. M. until the close of the procession.

It is also respectfully requested that our fellow-citizens close their several places of business during the moving of the procession.

They are also requested to wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm.

The owners and proprietors of all public and licensed carriages and vehicles are directed to withdraw the same from the streets through which the procession is to pass, after the hour of 3½ o'clock P. M.

The owners of private carriages and vehicles are also respectfully requested to comply with the wishes of the Committee in this respect.

No obstruction of any kind will be permitted in the streets through which the procession is to pass.

The carriages for the use of the pall-bearers and Society of the Cincinnati will be under the direction of Wm. H. Stephens, First Marshal of the City.

On the procession arriving at the City Hall, the remains of the deceased statesman and patriot will be deposited in the Governor's Room, where they will lie in charge of the 8th Regiment, as a Guard of Honor, until the next day, Saturday, when they will be removed at 10 o'clock A. M., to the steamer *Jamestown*, under the escort of the 7th Regiment, National Guard, as a Guard of Honor.

THOMAS W. ADAMS,
MICHAEL MURRAY,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
JOHN LYNES,
JAMES OWENS,
} Committee on part of the Board of Aldermen.

CHARLES H. HASWELL,
THOMAS A. DUNN,
GEORGE P. BICKFORD,
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE,
} Committee on the part of the Board of Councilmen.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, July 1, 1858.
THE COACHES EMPLOYED TO ATTEND the funeral of Ex-President Monroe, to convey the Pall bearers and the Society of the Cincinnati, are hereby directed to assemble in 6th-st., east of the 2d-av., on FRIDAY, July 2, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
By order. WM. H. STEPHENS, First Marshal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.—New-York, June 30, 1858.—The public ceremonies on the occasion of the removal of the remains of Ex-President MONROE to Virginia, will take place on Friday, July 2, under the direction of the Special Committee of the Common Council.

Mr. Monroe was a member of the Virginia Cincinnati. He joined the army of the Revolution in 1776, as a Volunteer, and brought with him from Virginia a Company of Artillery, which he raised and commanded. At the battle of Trenton Captain, afterwards Col. Monroe, greatly distinguished himself. He received a severe wound through the breast, by which he was disabled for nearly a year. After his recovery he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Maj. Gen. Lord Stirling, and continued in his Staff for some time. He was subsequently elected a member of the Continental Congress, and was a member in 1783, when Gen. Washington resigned his commission to that body.

After the war, Col. Monroe was appointed Minister to France, and subsequently Secretary of State and Secretary of War. He was elected President of the United States March 4, 1817, and held that high office for two terms.

Mr. Monroe died in this City July 4, 1831.

Members of the Cincinnati will take the place which may be assigned them in the Obsequies by the Special Committee of the Common Council.

The Insignia will be in mourning until after the 4th of July. By order of
Gen. RICH'D VARICK DE WITT, Acting President.
ALEXANDER B. THOMPSON, Secretary.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Common Council to make suitable arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, have the honor to submit the following to the public: At Sunrise a National Salute will be fired on the Battery by the Veteran Corps of '76, under the command of Col. Raynor, and at noon in the Park by the Veterans of 1812, under the command of Col. Raymond. The First Division New-York State Militia under the command of Major-General Sandford, will form on 14th st., at 8 A. M., and be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief, and then take up their line of march, proceed through Broadway and Chambers-st. to the east gate of the Park, arriving at 10 A. M., and pay the honors of a marching salute to the Municipal authorities. In the evening Fireworks will be displayed and Music furnished at the following places:

City Hall	Adkins' Band.
Madison-square	Robertson's Band.
Hamilton-square	[illegible] Band.
Jackson-square	Dunn's Band.
Hammersley square	Connell's Band.
Tompkins-square	Wannemacher's Band.
East Broadway and Grand-st.	[illegible] Band.
34th st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.	Blind Band.
Union Market	Wannemacher's Band.
9th-av. and Broadway	Shield's Band.
Franklin st. and W. Broad'y	Shelton's Band.
Mount Morris	Rosenbaum's Band.
Mission square	Band.

The owners and masters of vessels in port, and proprietors of hotels and public buildings, are requested to display their colors on that day. The sextons are requested to ring the bells of their respective churches for one hour, at sunrise, noon, and sunset, bills therefor to be presented to the undersigned. Drivers of vehicles are requested to avoid the line of the procession during its march. The Civic Societies and Municipal authorities of the adjoining cities are invited to cooperate with the Committee in furtherance of the celebration. By order of the Committee. THOS. STEPHENS, Chairman of Joint Committee.

A TOILET ARTICLE.
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A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
DESTINED TO SUPERSEDE ALL OTHERS OF THE KIND, IS
VROOM & FOWLER'S
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VROOM & FOWLER'S
PREMIUM WALNUT-OIL MILITARY SHAVING SOAP.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
JOHN B. VROOM, NO. 72 CHERRY-ST., NEW-YORK.
BE CAUTIOUS AND
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BE CAUTIOUS AND
SEE THAT EACH CAKE AND BOX BEARS THE SIGNATURE, IN FAC SIMILE, OF VROOM & FOWLER.
References of the highest class in the land can be given, to prove that this is the best soap for shaving purposes ever invented.
Gentlemen of taste, who have been abroad, with enlarged opportunities for procuring fine articles of this description, state to the proprietor that the above named soap far surpasses anything that they ever saw, either in this or any foreign country.
It is handsomely got up, convenient and economical.
For sale by all the leading druggists, fancy goods houses and perfumers throughout the United States and Canadas.
Show-cards for dealers, at the manufactory.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.
The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:
Geo. R. Jackson's Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1853.
Geo. R. Jackson's Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
Geo. R. Jackson's Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.
Geo. R. Jackson's Conical Vault-light, patented Jan. 19, 1858.
Geo. R. Jackson's Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.
Specimens can be seen at Thos. Hunt, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all iron work appertaining to buildings.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FAREWELL BENEFIT
And last night but one of
MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.
FRIDAY, July 2.
MACBETH.
Lady Macbeth ... Miss C. Cushman.
Macbeth ... Mr. E. L. Davenport.
With an immense cast.
Admission ... 50 cents | Reserved seats ... 25 cts extra.
To-morrow—Last night of Miss Cushman—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, with a distribution of characters which cannot be surpassed by any Theatre in the world.
Box sheet open at NIBLO'S GARDEN and SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau-st., from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ACADEMY OF THE DRAMA.
METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL, No. 585 Broadway.
SATURDAY, FOURTH OF JULY EVE, at 8½ o'clock.
THIRD NIGHT OF ELECTRA.
MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, and
MONDAY EVENING, at 8½ o'clock,
ELECTRA.
Admission, 50 cents. Proscenium seats, $1.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager ... A. H. PURDY.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 2, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with
NOVELTY.
To be followed by the Drama of
A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK.
PADDY MILES' BOY.
DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
Benefit of HARRY SEYMOUR.
FRIDAY, July 2.
The performance will commence with
JULIUS CAESAR.
To be followed by a new drama, entitled
A YANKEE SHIP AND A YANKEE CREW.
To conclude with the first act of the serio-comic pantomime of DON JUAN.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. Wood ... Proprietor | S. Bleeker, Stage Manager.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with, fourth week
A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER,
with a view of New-York City by Moonlight.
A New Fountain has been erected, for the purpose of supplying the audience with Ice Water.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

NO. 444 BROADWAY.
MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS.
Another new bill.
BON TON ASSEMBLY.
Arab Brothers.
Milesian Quartet.
Essence of Old Virginia.
MATT. PEEL IN NEW ACTS.
Perplexed Doorkeeper.
Tickets, 25 cents. Dr. Fr. JONES, Agent.

The Best Place to See the Grand Procession To-Day.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—LAST TIME BUT ONE of JESSIE WHARTON, THE TRAITOR'S DAUGHTER. THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, with original and striking tableaux. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, THE POSTMAN AND HIS DOG, by Mr. Edwin Blanchard and his Dog. Superb entertainments in preparation for the 4th of July. Gustin's Model of the new Central Park, the Aqua-Vivaria, the famous Happy Family. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES OF the M. E. Church at Keyport will hold a Fair and Festival on MONDAY, the 5th of July. Refreshments of all kinds will be provided and a variety of useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale. A good dinner will be served at 12 noon, price 50 cents, and tea at 6 P. M. A good band is expected on the occasion, and appropriate addresses will be delivered during the day. The proceeds to be devoted to finishing the new M. E. Church. All are respectfully invited to attend.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—FOR ONE year from July 13, 1858. For terms and particulars apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 24 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE FOR $819 82, AT SIX MONTHS from Nov. 1, 1857, made by James A. Burtis, Jr., to the order of McGuire & Evans, and indorsed by them and other parties. All persons are forbidden receiving the note. Whoever will return it to WILLIAM DEMOND, No. 70 West 33d-st., New-York City, will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—THURSDAY, JULY 1, IN PASSING through Grand-st. to the Bowery and Bowery to Broome-st., a leather WORK-BAG, containing a small amount of money and several letters addressed to the owner. The finder, by returning it to No. 34 Jefferson-st., will receive a suitable reward.

LOST—BY A LADY, NEAR THE CORNER OF Maiden-lane, or South-st., a GOLD PENCIL and CHAIN, with charm attached, marked A. B. The finder will be liberally rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner by leaving it at No. 18 Ann-st. B. DECKER.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Five Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, for Five Dollars; five copies, for Ten Dollars; ten copies, or one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, or one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending in a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF THE DRAMA—No. 663 Broadway—Ethiopian.

BELLOW GARDEN—Farewell engagement of Charlotte Cushman—LADY MACBETH.

BOWERY THEATRE—JULIUS CÆSAR—YANKEE SHIP—Ben Bolt.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—THE POSTMAN AND CLOCK—Evening—JESSIE WHARTON.

BURTON'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham-st.—WOLFERT GARDEN AT NEW YORK—PADDY MILES' BOY—Rose Dale, or Georgia.

NO. 596 BROADWAY—MAT PELL'S Original Campbell Minstrels—BONDOCKIAN MISSIONARY—ARMED ARMENIAN GREEK—RAISING OF OUR VESSELS.

WIGWAM BUILDING—European Ministrelsy—PANORAMA OF THE RHINE RIVER.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

South—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
Northern and West Way Mail.....3½ A.M.
Western Mail and Erie Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
Boat for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
Boat for Boston, by Steamboat.....7.....6 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Vanderbilt leaves New-York for Havre.....July 3
The Persia leaves New-York for Liverpool.....July 7

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A last accounts from Trinity Bay, there were no signs of the steam frigate *Niagara*, now due there. The weather was represented as favorable for the Telegraph enterprise.

MYER WALSH arrived in Washington, yesterday, from Mexico, where he has been as the Special Agent of the Government. He brought dispatches from Minister FORSYTH to the State Department, but their tenor has not yet transpired, though they undoubtedly refer to the late forced loan on foreigners residing in the Mexican Capital, and the action of Mr. FORSYTH in demanding his papers. Dispatches were also received at the Mexican Legation yesterday, but they are said to be silent in regard to this matter.

The Railroad Convention at Buffalo adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday night, having failed to effect an arrangement of the troubles between the Erie and the Central Roads satisfactory to the former. A resolution was passed requesting the two roads to advance on its passenger rates to the prices existing prior to the recent reduction—such rates to remain unchanged until a committee could inquire into the matter in dispute—but Mr. MORAN, President of the Erie Road, protested against this action, declaring that he would not be bound by it, and that the road would endeavor to work for its own interest, independent of the dictates of the Convention.

The trouble at the Dudley Observatory in Albany has assumed a new phase. Mrs. BLANDINA DUDLEY, who made a magnificent donation to the Observatory two years ago, and in honor of whose husband the institution is named, publishes a sharp letter in defence of Dr. GOULD, and requests the Trustees who cannot agree with that gentleman (Messrs. OLCOTT, WILDER, &c.) *to resign their positions and give place to others. The Trustees*, however, express their determination to adhere to their position, and insist upon the removal of Dr. GOULD. The Scientific Council having called upon the Trustees for a copy of the charges against the Doctor, the Trustees refused to recognize the authority of the Council to make any such demand. Several propositions were made by the Council, yesterday, for an adjustment of the pending misunderstandings, all of which were promptly rejected by the Trustees, in consequence of which it is thought probable that the whole Coast Survey will resign their positions in the former body.

New-Orleans papers of the latest date, state that the owners of the steamship *Caluwba* have arranged to have the mails and passengers for Havana taken off by a steamship, to avoid her being quarantined at this City.

The Maine Democratic State Convention, held at Augusta on Wednesday, nominated the Hon. MARSHAM H. SMITH for Governor. Resolutions indorsing the course of the Administration were adopted.

A rumor is current in Kansas to the effect that Governor DENVER intends to resign soon after the election in August.

A letter from Collector SCHELL was read before the Joint Committee of the Common Council which has charge of the removal of Mozart's remains, at its meeting yesterday, in which, on behalf of the United States Government, the steam revenue cutter *Harriet Lane* was tendered to the Committee for the purpose of conveying the remains of the ex-President to Richmond. The Committee did not decide whether the offer should be accepted, but referred the whole matter to the Chairman, Alderman ADAMS.

Judge SUTHERLAND, in the Supreme Court yesterday, granted an alternative injunction restraining Postmaster FOWLER from sending any letters addressed to JAS. H. WARNER or GEORGE H. MORRIS, gift-enterprise men, to the dead-letter office, or permitting any one but those to whom they are addressed from opening the letters.

The nineteenth Annual Commencement of the Rutger's Female Institute was held yesterday at the Rutgers-street church. The exercises were interesting, as they always are. The institution which, it is now settled, is to remain permanently on its present site, is flourishing to a degree most flattering to its friends.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday. They were all present, but in public session nothing was done beyond mere routine business.

Yesterday, 900 bales Cotton were sold, at languid prices. Flour was in moderate request, at uniform rates. Wheat continued inactive. Corn was firm, and in fair demand. Northern Rye declined 10c. @ bushel. A better inquiry prevailed for Pork, at, however, easier prices. Lard and Beef were held with more confidence. The movements in Groceries were not very extensive. Other branches of trade were essentially unaltered.

The American Gold Fields.

The great mountain chain, extending from the Russian possessions to the Straits of Magellan, contains gold in all its parts. Not indeed in such abundance as to dispense with the employment of capital and industry. Both have found full scope in California, and the field for their profitable operation is continually enlarging.

There can be no doubt that the mountain districts of Mexico and Central America are rich in auriferous deposits. That gold is found in New-Granada has long been well known. Indeed its export from that country is by no means inconsiderable, though the work of mining is confined to the Indian population, who have carried indolence to a greater pitch than any other known people.

An impulse of a startling character is imparted to gold-digging by the Frazer River discoveries. One of the most important results of this event will consist in breaking the illusion that gold-mining must be practically confined to California. Our countrymen will now look South as well as North. The whole boundless continent is their gold field. For centuries the Mexicans have virtually abandoned mining. They trod, generation after generation, over the shining sands of California without once suspecting the existence of the treasure which we so soon extracted from the earth.

We look upon the productions of Gold in America, as only commenced. Anglo-Saxon energy—call it cupidity if you please—will never rest while a placer remains to be explored. If any stimulus were required to urge the extension of our race and Empire, it is abundantly supplied by the thirst for gold. Wherever that precious attraction exists the Yankee will go. And what is there in Mexico, or in Central America, to oppose his progress?

Our Government cannot ignore this uncontrollable tendency, without incurring both danger and blame. It should repress filibustering, and give a legitimate direction to inevitable events. In the book of its foreign policy, there is inscribed no more important duty than that which concerns its immediate relations with the Spanish-American Republics. The opportunity which offers for a peaceful and benign extension of our Empire, is full of brilliant promise. It calls for wisdom, conciliation, and prompt vigilance. There must be no hanging back behind the progress of our citizens. The guidance of law and the power of the nation should at least keep pace with the people

The Search Question and the Slave-Trade.

The debate in Parliament upon the right of visitation, which was published in yesterday's TIMES, illustrates in a most striking manner the inherent magnanimity and practical wisdom of the English character. No one can read it without a tinge of shame at the contrast it offers to the windy, unreasoning and intemperate declamation with which the same subject was treated in our Senate chamber. Nothing is more indicative of character, in nations or individuals, than the temper with which grave issues of interest and of honor are considered and discussed. The weak and unsettled are always clamorous and violent:—calmness, and a readiness under all circumstances to be just, are possible only to those whose strength is so assured that it has ceased to stimulate or excite. Yet, in regard to the essential *matter* in controversy, the victory remains with us. The British Government frankly and manfully concedes a point of international law which it has contested for twenty years, and which hitherto it has steadily and stubbornly refused to yield. The Earl of MALMESBURY, after stating the precise point so long at issue, candidly declared that "the Government, fortified by the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, *had admitted the international law as laid down by the American Minister for Foreign Affairs.*" Mr. FITZGERALD, another member of the Government, after stating that "the decided opinion of the law officers was, that by international law *we had no right of search*—NO RIGHT OF VISITATION WHATEVER, in time of peace,"—added that "they had thought it would be unbecoming in the British Government to delay for one moment *the avowal of this conclusion.*" Words could not be more explicit or decisive. Great Britain abandons, decisively and forever, the right of arresting, detaining, and visiting or searching American vessels on the high seas in time of peace, for any purpose whatever. This principle is now distinctly recognized by that great maritime power which has always denied it hitherto; and this result is due wholly and exclusively to the resolute and determined position of the American Government.

So far we have been clearly and triumphantly in the right. It is, therefore, all the more important that we should not allow ourselves now to be put in the wrong. It has been charged against us by our enemies, and up to the present time by the British Press, that our denial of the right of Visit and of Search was the result of a desire to tolerate the Slave-trade. We can afford now to refute that slander. Indeed we must do so, or else admit its truth. We cannot longer remain indifferent to the prostitution of our flag to a traffic which is not only condemned by the sentiment of the Christian world, but which our own laws have branded as piracy and have forbidden under the most fearful penalties. We must ourselves assume and exercise that Police of the seas, so far as our own vessels are concerned, which we have denied to other nations, and which we have compelled Great Britain to abandon. We do not agree with the London *Times* in the opinion that the Anti-Slave-trade crusade must be abandoned. On the contrary, the interest of every civilized nation, and the honor of humanity require that it should be prosecuted with new vigor and increased efficiency. The *Times* assumes—what we believe to be utterly untrue—that the people and the Government of the United States are friendly, or at least indifferent to the prosecution of this inhuman traffic. Unless the steady tenor of all our public action has been a lie, nothing could possibly be more untrue. We have denounced it—made laws against it—entered into treaties for its suppression, and sent fleets to break it up. That the results have not been more satisfactory has been the fault of the measures adopted. It only remains that we resort to others more practical and more efficient.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that active negotiations were going on upon this subject between the two Governments, and with good prospects of success. We trust this assurance will prove to have been well founded. We think Gen. CASS hit upon the precise difficulty and suggested the proper remedy, in his closing dispatch to Lord NAPIER: and we hope he will press upon the British Government the necessity of giving its future action this direction. *Cuba is now the only great slave market of the world*:—and England and the United States should combine to shut that market and render it impossible for another cargo of slaves to be landed on her coast. England has treaties with Spain which would warrant her in demanding the total and instant suppression of this traffic, and in enforcing that demand:—and the United States is in honor bound to prevent her flag from being used to cover the trade in any of its forms. If the two nations will combine in some mutual plan for closing the Cuban market, the Slave-trade can very speedily be extinguished.

THE RECENT HOT TERM.—We have just had a remarkably hot *period, following heavy* rains. In the Middle and New-England States, where neither the grain nor the grass were far advanced, the heat of the past fortnight has done wonders. Indeed, without it the superabundant moisture must have proved quite injurious. But a temperature of 90°, acting upon a saturated soil, quickened vegetation like the working of magic.

It is a noticeable fact that in Europe, also, the same kind of weather has prevailed. Both in England and on the Continent the heat was as great as here. Consequently an early and excellent harvest is expected—a blessing which the populous countries of the Old World know better than we how to prize. With us abundance is so much the rule that we scarcely take the possibility of scarcity into account; and yet in the height to which the prices of necessaries have attained we can hardly be insensible to the value of a plentiful harvest. Should it be our good fortune to have such a harvest this year, much will be due, under Providence, to that oppressive heat which many of us found so hard to bear, and such a fruitful subject for grumbling. Both the rains and the sun of June were sufficiently annoying; but they have been worth more than a year's yield of the California placers.

Mistakes Corrected.

While it is highly gratifying to find the European Press busying itself with the discussion of American affairs, and so learning invaluable lessons in the science of popular government, the pleasure is not unalloyed by frequent errors, so mischievous, some of them, as to exact prompt correction. The Paris *Constitutionnel*, for example, expatiates on the Slave-trade. Its views are in the main sound and sensible. But seeing the American aspect of the question through three thousand miles of imperfectly clear atmosphere, it is no wonder it falls into mistakes, and it is quite as palpable that such mistakes will naturally gravitate towards the disadvantageous side of our national character. It refers to the American vessels engaged in the traffic:

"When an American vessel, bought by the slave-trader, leaves an American port, the authorities supply it with papers. From the nature of the freight with which it is laden, the character of its internal fixtures, the kind and quantity of its stores, it is very easy to infer its real destination. It nevertheless obtains the ordinary papers. Why do the authorities accord these, if they do not at least *tolerate* the Slave-trade? But suppose the operation is conducted with mystery; that the vessel, on leaving the shores of the United States, is shrewd enough to deceive the agents charged with regulating navigation. In that case, it seeks in a foreign port, probably in Cuba, the entire outfit required for its business; it there lays in its equipment and its stores. But it cannot still depart for the African coast without having its papers *visés* by an American Consul. Here is a new chance for the American authorities to interfere if they chose to balk this illegal speculation. We should not be at all astonished to learn that the foreign agents of the United States are without authority to interpose any obstacle. Is it the insufficiency of the law, or the impotence of the Government to enforce it? Is it a necessary or a voluntary toleration?"

The toleration is necessary, and involuntary. The prices paid by the Spanish Slave-traders in Cuba for American vessels is so large, that, in periods of commercial stagnation the American owner is very glad to send his idle craft thither to market. It departs with the usual papers, because there is no earthly reason for denying them. Even were the object of the voyage to Cuba stated, there could be no legal pretence for refusing the papers; and it would be adverse to the obvious policy of our Government to create by law such pretence, since there is a patent impropriety in checking the sale of our superfluous shipping to foreigners. On arriving at Cuba the vessel is, therefore, sold; and, but for a provision in our treaty with Spain, would be obliged, upon the change of ownership, to return to the United States, in order to secure new papers. The treaty, however, provides in such cases, for the issue of a consular letter from the office of any commercial agent, which has to be granted, as a matter of course, since it would be in the highest degree absurd to vest in such an official the power at will to determine *the disposition of a vessel, in regard to* the character or purposes of which he can have no official information. With this consular letter the trader goes about his business. It overhauled and visited, he exhibits it, and its validity is acknowledged. The national character of the craft is determined by it. It is a necessary attendant of the sale of the ship. If it be asked, why not amend the treaty so as to enable us to withhold these letters; it may be replied, that it will be time enough to do so when we are provided with a substitute, which shall not inflict more damage on our shipping interests than it inflicts upon the Slave-trade; that does not invest a distant consul with power to detain whole merchant fleets upon suspicions that cannot be verified; that does not, in short, sacrifice our traffic in ships to terminate the traffic in slaves. We trust the *Constitutionnel* is answered.

An article in the *Nord*, the Russian organ at Brussels, professes to be founded on an intimate study of the entire diplomatic history of the Slave-trade and Right of Search. It says:

"In 1824, a Convention was concluded between England and the United States, *but Congress refused to ratify it.* Great efforts were made ten years later by France and England united to obtain from the United States their assent to the treaties of 1831 and 1833, *but they refused as before, because of the right of mutual visit stipulated by those Conventions.*"

The treaty of 1824 was negotiated by RICHARD RUSH and GEORGE CANNING. Its stipulations were accepted and entirely approved by President MONROE and Secretary JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. It conceded not only a mutual right of visit, but a mutual right of search. Even in the United States Senate that concession met with no opposition. But so much of the treaty as included the waters of the United States in what was termed the "suspicious belt," and authorized the arrest and search of our innocent merchantmen even within sight of our own shores, was stricken out, and the treaty, with this single alteration, returned to London for ratification. That it was not ratified, and that the right of search has not been reciprocally exercised from that day to this, to the destruction of the Slave-trade, is an error for which Great Britain is answerable.

A CONVICTED AND REPENTANT F. F. V.—The Hon. JOHN LETCHER, a prominent member of Congress from the Old Dominion, has been detected in a crime of no ordinary magnitude, and in a spirit of penitence has humbly made confession thereof. His sin consists in the fact that some ten years ago he was not altogether sound on the Slavery question. It is astonishing what hidden and forgotten derelictions may be dug up out of the history of public men. Who could have imagined that Mr. LETCHER, than whom no member of Congress has been more unflinching in the advocacy of Slavery, could have any concealed skeleton in his political house?

Mr. LETCHER has been exposed in this wise. *Just at present he is a candidate for nomination* as Governor of Virginia, by the Democratic Party,—his especial advocates being the ultra Southern wing, whose organ is the Richmond *South*. Under such circumstances it is usual for opponents to review a man's antecedents; and in the present case this work has been faithfully performed by the Richmond *Whig*, which paper brought back to light and memory the long-buried fact that in 1847 Mr. LETCHER *regarded Slavery as a social and political evil*—sentiments which he expressed in reference to an address by the Rev. Dr. BUFFUM, published at the request of Mr. LETCHER and others.

Upon this astounding disclosure, the friends of Mr. LETCHER, including of course the Richmond *South*, were not only shocked but exercised by a strong spirit of unbelief. It would never do to admit that their candidate was guilty of the enormity charged. Therefore, in compliance with their views of politi- and duty they denied it. But unfortunately, Mr. LETCHER himself has since written a letter, which we publish in this morning's TIMES, acknowledging his guilt and making professions of repentance. He has undergone a change. He no longer thinks Slavery an evil, social, political or moral. Previous to 1847, he had given very little consideration to the subject, but he has fully investigated it since with the happy result of bringing him to concur in the general sentiment of Virginia.

Mr. LETCHER's confession is frank; and there can be no doubt of the sincerity of his repentance, for his political preferment depends upon it. But it is doubtful whether he can now receive the nomination he seeks. He is badly damaged by his cast-off mercy. His friends are embarrassed, mortified, indignant. His enemies chuckle. In short, Mr. LETCHER is in very hot water.

The Slave propaganda is unforgiving. No statute of limitations can defeat its vengeance; no fidelity obliterate past offences. Mr. LETCHER appeals, as well he may, to his course in Congress. But the doctrine of supererogation is not recognized by slaveholders, and once to hold that Slavery is an evil is to commit the unpardonable sin.

Our Criminal Justice.

The public will not be at all surprised to hear that CANCRINI is likely to escape again. We never expected anything else. We have long ceased to suppose that any body connected with the administration of criminal justice in this City was capable of conducting a criminal trial from beginning without flaw or blunder, or that it was possible to secure sufficient accuracy or certainty in the proceedings to insure the punishment of any criminal accused of a capital offence. Either the counsel for the prosecution, as we have already remarked, is sure to botch the case, or the Judge to charge bad law, or make wrong rulings on the evidence. It must be a glorious sight for a murderer who is at all gifted with a sense of the ludicrous to see the frantic *gaucheries* with which the prosecution tries to get at him, and the grotesque solemnity with which the judge pours forth points for a writ of error, and the gravity with which the jury try to find a verdict which they know very well will have no more to do with the fate of the prisoner than with the Mormon war. The whole thing is a farce, and is notoriously a farce; and no one ought to enjoy it so much as the prisoner, because no one gets so good a view of the whole affair, and has so little interest in the result.

We have been for a long time in the habit of boasting of our criminal trials—of the fairness, moderation and efficiency with which they are conducted—and drawing comparisons between them and similar proceedings in foreign countries—much to the disadvantage of the latter. Now the efficiency, whether of a man, animal or *procedure, depends altogether upon the end* he or it is intended to bring about. A cow, for instance, is a most efficient quadruped for *dairy purposes, but most useless for fox-hunting*. A muscular Irish laborer is most efficient as an excavator, but he would make a bad principal of an educational establishment. So if our criminal procedure be intended to get highway robbers and murderers out of scrapes, it is the most efficient system we know of; but if its object be the protection of life and limb, it is worse than useless.

The last "dodge" which has been devised for CANCRINI's benefit, is as good a one as ever we heard of, and is highly creditable to all concerned. It consists in withdrawing a juror upon the prisoner's motion, and going to trial with eleven, the prosecution, court, and all, assenting. A verdict of guilty follows, and then a nice little writ of error comes as a matter of course. Upon this follow public indifference, some hints about the value of the old rule that no man should be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence, and we should not be at all surprised finally to see the amiable Sicilian shortly in full possession of his liberty, and probably of a grog-shop, started by the contributions of admiring friends. And as the proprietorship of a grog-shop is a capital stepping-stone to office, who knows but next year we shall have him in the Common Council, white-washing stump-tails, and stopping the appropriations for the Central Park?

In the next edition of the *Causes Célèbres* we ask a prominent place for a report of CANCRINI's trial; and we ask for insertion therein of a full account of the various discussions on points of law, which have taken place since his apprehension—a full exposition of the doubts felt about the Court before which a murderer in New-York ought to be tried—and having been convicted, about which Judge ought to sentence him. Great praise has been bestowed upon Messrs. ASHMEAD and BLANKMAN for the ingenuity and perseverance they have displayed in their client's cause, and with their views of duty, they are fairly entitled to it. But it has not been remarked, as often as it deserves, how inefficient, slip-shod, complicated, absurd, ludicrous, wicked that system of procedure must be which enables counsel to win such laurels in such a case; and how precarious is the tenure by which every man holds either his life or his property in a community in which the punishment of offenders can be fenced off by such means. We can well say to the learned hair-splitters whose legal acumen has been exciting the admiration of mankind in this matter for the last twelve months, as the frogs said to the boys, "This, gentlemen, may be fun to you, but it is death to us."

NATIONAL RELICS AT AUCTION.—There was an auction sale of Uncle Sam's old furniture in Washington, on Monday last, which, if properly advertised, would have attracted a large crowd of curiosity-dealers to the Metropolis, and doubtless, have added a few thousand dollars to the National Treasury, which is *sadly* in need of increased revenues just now. The chairs and desks in the old *Representatives Hall* were disposed of by the auctioneer, like the trumpery furniture of any family breaking up house-keeping, to the highest bidder. The seats that had been occupied and sanctified by our departed statesmen, the Clays, Adamses, Calhouns, Websters, and Bentons, the desks on which they and their successors had written their notes, were all offered for sale like the dilapidated contents of an old curiosity-shop. This historical old furniture has a solid value of its own apart from the associations belonging to it, and if offered for sale in this City, where there is a mania for antique chairs and tables, it would have commanded large prices.

Each desk and chair in the old hall has an interesting history belonging to it; none of them had ever been used for common household purposes, their tenants had always been the representatives of the people. The first been so long occupied by the Nestor of the House of Representatives, the venerable GIDDINGS of Ohio. At this season of the year there were not likely to be many admirers of the Joshua of the Abolitionists in Washington, and the chair and desk he had filled so long were knocked off at the very low price of two dollars and a quarter. The chair which had once been occupied by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS brought fifty dollars, while Colonel EDITOR'S last seat was knocked down at six and a quarter, and the chair which the "chevalier" BROOKS" of South Carolina had occupied brought nine dollars.

What an opportunity there was for a speculator in that sale! If the name of each occupant of the chairs had been marked upon them, some of them would have produced very large prices. But no notice appears to have been given of the sale. Perhaps the functionary under whose direction they were disposed of took a hint from Secretary FLOYD'S agents for the sale of Fort Snelling, and hesitated to advertise lest a combination should be formed to prevent the furniture bringing all it was worth. The entire proceeds of the auction was something over $2,000. But it would have been better for the Government to have distributed these venerable relics among the public offices in Washington, and those in which the Presidents had sat when representatives should have been deposited in the White House.

Dr. Gould and the Dudley Observatory.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 29, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Your paper of this morning contained a letter from an Albany correspondent, in which the personal and scientific character of my friend Dr. B. A. GOULD, is assailed with an elaborate and ingenious malignity. The letter in question is doubtless intended to prejudice the New-York donors to the Dudley Observatory against Dr. GOULD: to forestall public opinion with reference to the difficulties which the Trustees have created, and to pave the way for the dismissal of the present Scientific Council. The Board of Trustees have not thought proper to afford to Dr. GOULD an opportunity of replying to the charges preferred against him by their President. I can assure the public, however, that Dr. GOULD will yet be heard in his own defence; meantime, on his behalf, I pronounce Mr. OLCOTT'S statement to be a tissue of falsehood and misrepresentation. I ask the New-York public to suspend their opinion until the *facts of this matter shall have been published.* Hoping that those who may hereafter express opinions upon the subject of the Dudley Observatory, through the public Press, will have the courage and the manliness to do so over their own signatures, I remain your obedient servant, WOLCOTT GIBBS.

Dr. GIBBS has more zeal than discretion in the cause of his friend. His chivalric demand for the names of all parties who may see fit to express opinions concerning the management of a public institution, so far as the letter in the TIMES is concerned, is simply ridiculous. That letter gave the opinions of THOMAS W. OLCOTT, Esq., of Albany, who set them forth in a speech at a meeting of the Board of Trustees. His name, Dr. GIBBS, we presume, will consider sufficiently responsible *for any statements he may have made.* What Dr. GIBBS says about the "intent" of our Albany letter is gratuitous and impertinent. If *the New-York donors to the Dudley University* are "prejudiced" against that institution, it will be by Dr. GOULD'S action or by the statements of Mr. OLCOTT in regard to it;—and Dr. GIBBS has no right to impute any intention to produce such an effect to our correspondent, or to accuse him of "elaborate and ingenious malignity," for simply reporting what some one else has said.

We venture to add the suggestion that Dr. GOULD has quite enough labor on his hands at Albany to meet the allegations which have been made against him. He has a right to expect that his friends will not add to his difficulties by introducing new issues here.

A new phase has been given to this matter by the intervention of Mrs. BLANDINA DUDLEY, the lady who gave a very large donation towards the establishment of the Observatory. As will be seen by the account in another column, Mrs. DUDLEY espouses the cause of Dr. GOULD, and deals with the Trustees who have taken action against that gentleman in a very vehement and menacing style. She insists upon their immediate resignation, and threatens, unless this demand is complied with, to withdraw her donation. We presume it will be discovered that Mrs. DUDLEY has not authority over the Board of Trustees, and that her donation is so securely invested for the benefit of the institution that even she herself cannot touch it. Meantime it is not at all impossible that this controversy—which is becoming purely personal—may lead to the question, whether there is the slightest possible necessity or use for an Observatory at Albany.

The Way our Beef is Brought to us.

The Rochester *Democrat* mentions that on Friday and Saturday of last week, two hundred and seventy-nine cars loaded with fat cattle passed that city eastward on the New-York Central Railroad. The *Democrat* says:

"All this makes lively business in that particular line, and few think of the amount of suffering which has to be endured by the poor brutes while on the route. Packed closely together, without a particle of extra room between them, they are obliged to ride the whole distance to their destination without once tasting food or water, and in this hot weather it can easily be imagined that the deprivation of the latter under such circumstances must drive the tortured animals to the very verge of madness. While the trains of stock, which arrived here Saturday from Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, were being made up together for the route eastward, no less than four head of cattle were taken from the cars in a dying condition, and they expired shortly after being removed. Many others were in nearly the same condition, and there can be little doubt that of the cattle confined in the 149 cars, as many as 90 perished or will perish through the sufferings they endured in the transit to market."

It is not difficult to understand, with the aid of such facts, in what sort of condition the cattle arrive here, after being brought from the Western States, without food or water, and the mercury above 90°. The suffering of the animals confined in the stump-tail stables is insignificant compared with the tortures to which these poor brutes are subjected. But this inhuman cruelty, bad and disgraceful as it is, concerns us less than the injury to the health of the beef-eating public. Think of the facts for a moment. A fat ox is carried from the prairies of Illinois, packed with other cattle as closely as possible in the roasting temperature of last week, without once tasting water. The distance is at least eight hundred miles, and the speed twelve miles an hour. Sixty-six hours are the poor animals thus famished and roasted. Is such beef fit to be eaten?

In no department of their business have our railroad men more to learn than in the conveyance of live freight. The public tolerate the present mode only through thoughtlessness. But no reform can originate with those whose interests are subserved by existing abuses.

It has been suggested that the slaughtering should be performed where the cattle are fattened, and the dressed meat only brought to market. This at first blush would seem to be found to save constructed on the refrigerator principle, so that with the aid of ice, and at a moderate expense, the beef might arrive in excellent condition. The proposition may be worthy the attention of practical men, who are prepared to judge concerning its merits. But that a change from the present cattle-trains will be demanded is unquestionable. Great as is the amount of injury and mortality caused by unwholesome milk, the ill effects of damaged butcher's meat, though perhaps less palpable, are no less real. The difficulty in the case is that consumers do not see the cattle-cars, and cannot know what they are buying. If they could, their knowledge would produce a very marked effect upon the business of our butchers.

THE FRENCH EMIGRATION SCHEME IN LIBERIA.—A letter in another column, from one personally familiar with the facts of the case, corrects the statements of Mr. BRULAYE, which we noticed yesterday morning, in regard to the emigrants found on board the *Regina Cœli*. It seems that they were not from Liberia—that they could neither read nor write, and that they were not persons originally sent out to Liberia from the United States.

We have also a copy of the last Message of President BENSON to the Liberian Legislature, in which he rehearses the various attempts that have been made, first by the British, and now by the French, to obtain laboring emigrants from that Colony, and the steps that have been taken by the Government to prevent it. Very rigid regulations have been adopted on the subject. Special reference is also made to the case of the *Regina Cœli*, which had once before made a similar attempt to obtain a cargo of emigrants from the Colony.

The Government of Liberia, as these documents show, is a zealous and earnest in its opposition to the whole scheme of Emigration,—and there is no foundation whatever for the inferences to which the statements of M. BRULAYE would lead, that the project was favored by the authorities.

ANOTHER BRITISH OUTRAGE.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in a recent speech in the House of Commons, expressed the opinion that not very much consequence was to be attached to *speeches made in the American Congress.* We commend this instance of British arrogance to the attention of Messrs. SEWARD, TOOMBS and WILSON. If such disparaging remarks are to be tolerated, there is no calculating the consequences. Mr. ROEBUCK went still further. He said the Americans had told lies about the English:—and he hoped this declaration would go across the water. The House of Commons laughed at Mr. ROEBUCK; but it is a fair question for General CASS to consider whether this is a laughing matter. We advise our Government to hurry up those steam frigates. It is very plain that roundabout diplomacy is out of place with John Bull. We must take the *Plum Gut* channel.

THE YACHT RACE.—Mr. HASWELL, it will be observed, gives a tolerably explicit answer to the statement of poor BENNETT'S boat keeper about the *Plum Gut business. He invites the owner of the Rebecca* to state *his* impressions concerning the sailing-directions which were given for the late race,—instead of putting the Captain of the craft forward in the matter. It's of no use, Mr. HASWELL. The concern will not come square up to the mark. In the controversy as in the race, they prefer the Plum Gut route.

DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.—We have received a long communication from the parties whose application for letters of dismissal from the Church of the Puritans has recently attracted so much attention. We shall publish it in the TIMES of to-morrow morning. It is an appeal to the public against the action of the Church, giving a detailed history of the whole affair.

BELLY-COSE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* writes as follows concerning the operations of M. BELLY in Central America:

"However this may be, I have just seen a letter written by M. MANCONERRA, late Nicaraguan Minister at Washington, now at Paris, to an official here, in which he enters into explanations in regard to the Milleau and Belly contract for the construction of the Interoceanic canal. M. MANCONERRA shows that the Belly contract is only to take effect, *if the Shifting Company of New-York fail to commence operations the 1st of this month*; an event which was anticipated; that the French Company do not wish or hope to carry on the work without the aid of the United States and England; that an agent has just left here for New York to interest the American Government and American capitalists in the enterprise, and that from there he will return to London for the same object; that the canal thus constructed by the combined exertions of the three countries—France, the United States and England—will be made free to all nations, under the protectorate of the three, with an equal tax for all. That M. MANCONERRA is not a creation of the Belly contract, but no more member of the political contract concluded at the same time."

This substantially confirms the statements of the American Company whose card was published in the TIMES of yesterday morning.

COINCIDENCES.—The London Correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser*, speaking of the British outrage question, says:

"It is a curious fact, as showing the obvious facilities for suppressing the traffic in the Gulf of Mexico, that the suggestion for getting over all difficulties by an arrangement that American officers should sail in the British cruisers, and have the sole right of overhauling United States vessels, appeared almost simultaneously in the New-York TIMES and the London *Times*."

PALACE GARDEN.—A place of open-air recreation—similar to what Niblo's Garden used to be in days long gone by—and with this name, was opened last night. It is located on Fourteenth-street, with entrances there and on the Sixth-avenue. The grounds—partly those of the old Gaillerd's Nursery and of vacant lots—are tastily decorated with fountains, shrubbery, illuminated lamps, and alcoves, with ample accommodation in the way of benches, tables, &c. An attendance probably numbering five thousand persons was present at the opening last night, and very general satisfaction was expressed at the orderly and cheerful aspect of things. A fine display of fire-works—a feature which the management intends to keep up—gratified the young folks, and a band of music, (not sufficiently strong for such a place,) enlivened the scene. This is the only garden we have in New-York, and if properly managed, it will supply a want, and prove a lucrative undertaking. The character of the gathering last night was in the highest degree encouraging. There will be a grand concert on Saturday night, with Mr. THOMAS HAYNS in the orchestra.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held, yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, at the rooms corner of Pine and William streets, the President in the Chair.

Communications were received from the Light-House Board, and also from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, on the subject of inland transportation and the commerce of the Lakes. They were placed on file.

The President proposed D. DUER, Esq., as a member of the Arbitration Committee. He was elected.

A standing Committee of ten, including the President and Secretary, were proposed to act as an advisory body with the Corresponding Secretary.

Mr. C. BARROW moved a resolution amending the By-Laws, so that they might be appointed. It was laid over for the present.

Mr. PARIS urged the necessity of securing more personal attention to the Chamber of Commerce on the part of the members, and advised daily meetings between 12 and 1 o'clock, P. M.

Several gentlemen were proposed for membership; some bills were presented, and the Chamber adjourned.

SEA AND SURF NEWS.—The Hamburg [illegible] Germania, which sailed June 15, and not [illegible] the 29th, reports that they had westerly winds all the days, and fog nearly all the passage. She [illegible] ...ed out and encountered calms and [illegible] ...ports having spoken a number of vessels, [illegible] ...ommunication of having seen the Telegraph [illegible]

The City Fountains.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

SIR: Why should our citizens be heavily taxed for the support of "Central Park," when the parks we now possess are kept in such a miserable condition? The authorities seem not to know or care that there is such a place as Tompkins-square under their charge, and yet this square is the largest in the City and most frequented. Hundreds and thousands of the hardest working classes assemble there almost every Summer evening, and they are the very ones for whom a park is especially needed, as they cannot afford to go into the country to breathe the fresh air. It has been permitted to become a disgrace to the City. The grass is entirely gone—the "ornamental" trees played for years—carts, stages and vehicles of all descriptions cross it in every direction, at all hours, and are often turned loose to pasture on the little grass is green enough to grow in such a place—and all this, notwithstanding there is supposed to be a police force attached to the Seventeenth Ward!

For nightfall it is especially dangerous to go near the park, because of the gangs of ruffians that prowl about it, and I could instance several recent outrages within its "classic precincts," which of course are outside of that "precinct" never heard of.

Pray let us have no more parks until the City can show that they are able and willing to take proper care of the ones we have.

TOMMY TOMPKINS.

The Yacht Race.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The accompanying is a copy of a note I addressed to the Editor of the New-York *Herald*, yesterday, and sent to his office. As he has not published it, I have to ask the favor of your notice of it.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

CHAS. H. HASWELL.

TO THE HERALD.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 30, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Herald:

SIR: In the Herald of this morning, you published a card from Lewis Rosser, the boat-keeper of the yacht *Rebecca*, wherein it is alleged that the course kept by me in the late Yacht Race was in compliance with the instructions,—and details what is also alleged as a conversation had between him and myself *on board of the vessel*.

In reply to these statements, I have but to remark, that I was not on board of the *Rebecca* at all on the day of the race, and when I visited her (alongside) on the morning of the race, I gave to the boat-keeper, in the presence of her Captain, the same instructions I gave to the Captain, viz.: "The only deviation or addition to the sailing directions, (which you have in the sailing papers,) is that in turning Montauk you are to keep to the northward and eastward of Shackamaxon Rock; that is, you are to pass outside of it." The course of the *Rebecca* should see fit to put upon me the responsibility of the cause of his vessel being left out in the late race, I will meet the charge.

CHAS. H. HASWELL.

Tompkins-square.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

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For nightfall it is especially dangerous to go near the park, because of the gangs of ruffians that prowl about it, and I could instance several recent outrages within its "classic precincts," which of course are outside of that "precinct" never heard of.

Pray let us have no more parks until the City can show that they are able and willing to take proper care of the ones we have.

TOMMY TOMPKINS.

Unpardonable Fatal Accident on the New-Haven Railroad.

—At 6 P. M. on Wednesday, as the New-Haven Express train was coming into Morrisania, THOMAS BROADWAY, who was standing on the track, was struck by the locomotive, and thrown nearly 20 feet from the top of an embankment. Both his arms were broken, his thighs dislocated, and he was severely injured internally. The engineer used every exertion to stop the train in time to prevent the accident. The injured man was brought by the train to the City and conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. It is not believed that he will recover from his injuries.

The Alleged Refugeeing from Liberia—The Case of the Regina Coeli.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The TIMES of this morning contains an editorial which does great injustice to President BENSON, and reflects generally on the operations of the Government, in regard to emigrants to the French Colonies. A brief history of the circumstances, so far as they relate to the ship *Regina Cœli*, and so far as they have come under my observation, may not be inappropriate.

In November last, that ship came to Cape Mesurado to procure emigrants. The Captain proceeded to Monrovia to enter into such relationship with the Government as would be satisfactory. He agreed, in the presence of the French Consul and Dr. ROBERTS, brother of the Ex-President, to obtain no emigrants but those who were willing to emigrate. From President BENSON's message you can judge whether he favored this emigrant system, or whether M. EUGENE DE BEULAIN simply said what was not true. You say, on the authority of this gentleman, that "nearly all were sufficiently well educated to read and write." This is false; and the French Doctor knew it, if he said so. I was on board of the vessel several times after they had procured a number approximating to two hundred. The natives (for there were no others on the vessel as emigrants) were very much dissatisfied, and expressed the hope that I would use my influence to have them released. They stated that they were brought down to the vessel in fetters—that all on board were the slaves of the chiefs and kings, who had been sold to the French Captain in the same manner in which slaves were bartered to slavers, and for the same price which CANOT and others engaged in the traffic were accustomed to give.

Some two years ago, M. CHEVALIER took with him two Liberian citizens, who voluntarily emigrated but, as they went without their passports, contrary to our revenue laws, a correspondence was opened with the French Government for their return. No other Liberians, or persons who have emigrated from America, have gone to the French Colonies.

A voluntary emigration to any country among the African nations is an impossibility. They have no will of their own, but are bound to do what the chiefs or head men command. This very vessel anchored in the vicinity of the old slave-mart Gallinas, and in the very spot from which CANOT shipped thousands of natives. The chiefs hailed it as a godsend, and assembled from the far interior to receive goods from the French Captain and furnish him with slaves. So avaricious were they for money, that, in several instances, natives were kidnapped and forced on this same French ship. These are facts which have come under my observation. Of course, President BENSON was advised of all that was occurring, and was only waiting for the vessel to go to Monrovia, and then to act. But the natives mutinied before the Captain received his full cargo. The Legislature passed a law, at its last session, which neutralizes the system of procuring emigrants on the Liberian coast to supply French or any other colonies.

THOMAS M. CHESTER.

The Free-Love Question—Letter from Mrs. E. L. Rose.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 29, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I am perfectly willing, nay, desirous, that the sentiments and principles I advocate should be known and criticized by the public; but I am not willing to have imputed to me sentiments which do not belong to me, and, believing that you do not willfully misrepresent me, I take the liberty to correct some errors in regard to myself, in the account of the Rutland Convention, in your paper of this morning.

The report says: "Mrs. ERNESTINE ROSE is active, so is MRS. JULIA BRANCH; both these ladies go for free-love on principle."

This I most emphatically deny. I have never advocated these sentiments, from the simple reason that I do not believe in them. The facts are these:

MRS. BRANCH, in speaking to resolution No. 5, said: "Mrs. ROSE and others go down to the influence of the mothers. This is not enough. I go further." I spoke in favor of the amendment moved by Mr. FOSTER, to the resolution, namely, to insert after the words "exclusive conjugal love" the words "perfect equality," so as to read thus: "*Resolved*, that the only true and natural marriage is an exclusive conjugal love based on perfect equality between one man and one woman; the only true home is the isolated home based upon this exclusive love."

In referring to Mrs. BRANCH, I said: "The lady is a stranger to me. I have never seen her. I do not know what she meant on the subject of marriage. I did not understand her in the same way that Mr. TIFFANY did, but if she meant what he made it out to be, then I most emphatically differ from her.' In reference to her allusion to me, I said, "I go before, beyond and above the influence of mothers, but I have nothing to do with the marriage question, except as to have the laws so altered as to have them equal for husband and wife," and in endeavoring to enforce the necessity of the equality of right, I showed that the "two halves of the pair of scissors," which Mr. TIFFANY represented as belonging to the husband and wife, are given to him alone, and even when the *whole* pair belongs to her, the law still gives it to him, that BLACKSTONE says "husband and wife are one," and the laws declared *that* one to be the husband, by giving *him* all the rights that belong to both.

This is all I said on the subject connected with marriage, except that when the laws proclaim woman civilly and politically equal with man, and she is educated to enable her to promote her own independence, then she will not be obliged to marry for a home and a protector, for she well knows that she can never be protected unless she protects herself, and matrimony (not a matter of money) will take place from pure affection.

Hoping you will do me the justice to give this a place in your paper, I am very respectfully,

ERNESTINE L. ROSE.

Cost of References.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Of all the sources of systematic plunder in this plundered City, perhaps there is none more extensive and burdensome than the fabulous amounts paid to Referees. It is a burden the party bears alone. The abuses that have sprung up with the system, and grown with its growth, are in their results enormous. They receive from $5 to $25 each sitting, and sometimes they sit an hour, but oftener merely adjourn the hearing, note the *sitting*, while *standing*, and charge the accustomed fee. The law allows a Referee $3 a day, and as much more as the parties agree to pay, and the attorneys, to do a nice and clever thing at the expense of others, agree to various amounts. With calendars of enormous length, running up to thousands, references are consented to almost as a matter of necessity, and ordered to ascertain the amount of interest and principal upon mortgages, and to report which way the wind blows, and other matters quite as necessary to know. A few favorites of Judges are making fortunes, having a host of references the same day and hour, and some actually, by means of clerks, proceeding with three or more at once. More money is paid to Referees than for the salaries of all the Judges and the fees of all the jurors in the City of New-York. A case recently came to my knowledge where the taxable costs of the prevailing party were $80, the fees of the Referee about $250, for eleven actual sittings, perhaps in all of as many hours, and some thirty odd nominal sittings, when no evidence was taken. Law is sold, the parties are sold, in every department where justice is sought in this over-burdened City. If the above statement is questioned, let the records of the Courts be examined, and they will furnish the most overwhelming evidence of its truth.

REFORM.

Morning Prayer-Meeting.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Will you permit me, through your paper, to call the attention of the Christian public to the fact that the discontinuance of the up-town mid-day prayer-meeting has been a great deprivation to many. It is no doubt true that 12 o'clock is not the proper hour for the present sultry weather, but is it wise to cease these meetings altogether?

We propose that they be again renewed at 8 or 8½ A. M., in some central place, (say Dr. VAN ZANDT's Reformed Dutch Church in Ninth-street,) and held permanently there. It was a mistake to change the location of these meetings so often. When persons are in the habit of going to the same locality frequently, it grows into a custom, which does not relish change; besides which, multitudes are not aware of the changes, and hence disappointments ensue, which induce cessation in attendance. We would suggest that these meetings shall be generally conducted by the *laity*, as in the down-town meetings. If the clergy speak or pray, let them do so from the body of the meeting, as do the laity. This will prevent much of the formality which had begun to manifest itself in the mid-day up town meetings. Many of those meetings seemed like mere meetings for *preaching*, not prayer and exhortation. Meetings at 8 o'clock would call out our ladies for bodily as well as spiritual exercise, and thus a two-fold benefit would ensue. Our New York ladies need more out-door exercise; thus there would be an incentive to early-rising, and a motive for a walk, which would greatly benefit even invalids. The chief object, of course, would be the good to be achieved by the continuance of these meetings.

T. B.

SUN-STROKES.—ADAM GERMOND, residing at No. 121 Pitt-street, was sun-struck at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, while walking through Chrystie-street. He was taken into the house No. 139 Chrystie-street, and a physician called, who applied the proper remedies, from the effects of which he recovered sufficiently to be sent home in a carriage.

JOHN RAYMOND was prostrated, at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, in Twenty-fifth-street, from the effects of the heat. He was taken to his residence in Twenty-sixth-street, and soon recovered.

Correction of a Misstatement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 28th inst., your [illegible] correspondent gives what he calls an [illegible] "ruling passion" strong in death, [illegible] statement of facts, and being *prima facie* an [illegible] for what influence can a decaying body have [illegible] making a bargain for shipment of the same.

I present the papers necessary to prove the [illegible] transaction, for your perusal, and for the sake of the poor widow, whose feelings are very much hurt, I beg leave to say that there was nothing mean nor [illegible] intended to entrap anybody in the whole transaction.

[illegible] Assembly *Vandewater* will call for Southern [illegible] and overseers, at 12 o'clock M., to-morrow. [illegible] mails will close at the Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

Extract from Hodges' Journal of Finance and Bank Reporter of June 28, 1858.

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During to its *liberal course to Brokers*, and its refusal to join in with the combination of the associated companies [illegible]

[illegible] Assurance Institutions have been brought so heavy [illegible] stocks [illegible] stock of a new Company with a Pennsylvania charter will sell at par in New York; and the sales of the Stock of The Safeguard Insurance Company as reported here are no criteria of its value. We can confidently recommend the company, as in every way reliable and worthy of public patronage and confidence.

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, July 3.

I.—IMPORTANT FROM UTAH—A Week Later from Camp Scott and Salt Lake City—From our Special Correspondent in Utah.

II.—FROM CUBA AND THE GULF—The American Business.

III.—NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA AND OREGON—Astonishing Yield of the Frazer River Gold Mines.

IV.—NEWS FROM EUROPE—By the *Arabia* and *Borussia*.

V.—SLAVE-TRADE TREATIES.

VI.—THE RUTLAND REFORMERS.

VII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Slave-Trade—New Way to Make New Debts—France in Central America—Slavery in Virginia—The New Gold Discoveries—Important from Mexico—Chinese in California—A Hint to the American Colonization Society—A Hopeless Proposition—How to Head off Polygamy.

VIII.—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

IX.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

X.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS—Intense Heat.

XI.—SUMMARY OF COMMERCIAL NEWS.

XII.—OBITUARY NOTICES—Deaths of Robert T. Conrad, Job R. Tyson, and others.

XIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full and Accurate Reports of the New-York Live-Stock and Produce Markets—Tobacco—Hay and Straw—Dry Goods, etc., etc.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy	$2 00
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Twenty Copies, to one address, for	$20 00

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Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, on terms of first remittance.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SOLVENT PAPERS BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, corner Spruce and Nassau streets.

The Kate Sarchet Wrecked at the Grand Rapids, near Mount Carmel.

Correspondence of the Evansville (Ind.) Journal.

MOUNT CARMEL, Friday, June 25, 1858.

This morning, about 8 o'clock, the stern-wheel steamboat *Kate Sarchet*, upward bound, in attempting to cross the Grand Rapids Dam, two miles above this place, was wrecked and literally torn to pieces in the seething and eddying waves. The facts of the disaster, as we have gathered them from the officers of the boat, are about as follows:

Three attempts were made to cross over the dam abutments on this shore; and at the third trial the boat was caught in the strong suck immediately below the dam, out of which all attempts to back her proved abortive. As the last resort, the boat was headed for the lock, on the Indiana shore; and through the raging, eddying waters the fated vessel—with chimneys and scape pipes shaven down by the commotions—went surging and crashing until she reached the guard walls of the lock, upon which every person on board, about twenty-five in all, managed to effect an escape.

In a few moments after striking, the boat careened, and her cabin, already loosened by the action of the water, fell off, and the boilers, chimneys and machinery rolled into the water. The river, this morning, was full of floating fragments and particles. The cabin was caught a short distance below town and secured; and the hull floated by a short time afterwards, all efforts to land it at this place being unavailing, but it was strongly manned, and we presume that it was got to shore and secured within a mile or two of town.

The *Sarchet* was owned by the DOUSSONET Brothers, of Mount Vernon, Ind., two of whom were on board in the capacity of captain and clerk. The wife and two children of the former were on board also. There was insurance on the boat, and her owners estimate their loss at $7,000. There was freight (valued in the aggregate at $3,000) on board for several of the towns and landings between this place and Eugene, Ind., the most of which, we presume, is a total loss.

Elopements.

A BOARDING-SCHOOL MISS RUNNING AWAY WITH HER TUTOR.

The village of Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y., has been the scene of considerable excitement, on account of a clandestine marriage of an ex-teacher of the Raymond Institute, with one of the young lady pupils of that Institution. A letter from the Principal tells the story:

BARTHOLD MYER, better known as "Professor MYER," but whose connection with the Raymond Institution was dissolved, some three or four weeks since, found secret means of communicating, since his removal from the Institution, with a Miss FANNIE HEWITT, a boarding-pupil, and induced her to consent to marry him. Accordingly, late on Saturday night, (19th,) after the young ladies had all retired, and each was seen to be in her own bed, and the lights extinguished by the teacher, who passes around at 10 o'clock at night for the purpose of inspecting the pupils' rooms, and after all were hushed in sleep, Miss HEWITT stole out of the Institution, and was married to BARTHOLD MYER, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock at night, by JOSEPH COLE, Justice of the Peace, at the house of ALBERT KNAPP, who, with his wife, were the only witnesses. FANNIE appeared in her place on the next (Sabbath) morning, went to Church with the other pupils, and repaired late on Sabbath night to the residence of ALBERT KNAPP, where she and MYER were harbored till morning, when they took the stage for Croton Falls.

MYER had remained in the neighborhood since his removal from the Institution, and had enjoyed no personal interview with Miss HEWITT, and no part of the affair was known, or even suspected by the Institution, until after the pair left this morning in the stage. It is now suspected that MYER communicated with Miss H. by means of some day pupil.

AN ELOPEMENT OF A MINISTER WITH A YOUNG LADY NIPPED IN THE BUD.

An unusual excitement existed in Delhi, N. Y., last week, in regard to the anticipated elopement and marriage of the youngest daughter of Mr. JOHN BLANCHARD, (SARAH,) with Elder S. B. HATWARD. The facts of the case are as follows:

During the Winter of 1857, Elder HATWARD, a "Christian" preacher from Hartwick, Otsego County, held a series of meetings in Delhi, and last Fall and Winter moved to Lansingville, a small settlement near Hamden. At the invitation of Elder GRANT and Deacon FANSON, Mr. BLANCHARD was induced to offer the hospitalities of his home to the Elder, which were accepted. The family of Mr. B. consisted of himself and wife, and a daughter of about 21 years of age. She attended his meetings, was often escorted home by him, and they seemed to enjoy each other's society too well to suit the parents, and after a while the Elder changed his stopping place from Mr. BLANCHARD's to that of Dr. L. H. MANN. The wife of Elder H. was living, but steadily failing with consumption. It is said that after he left Mr. B.'s house, the Elder and SARAH had interviews unknown to her parents, and, by the aid of other persons, (after the death of Mrs. HATWARD,) commenced correspondence. About six weeks after the death of Elder H.'s wife, SARAH engaged to marry the Elder. Things were managed so secretly that not until Thursday, June 10, was it discovered that an elopement was contemplated by the parties, to come off on Friday, 19th inst. Their schemes were frustrated, all the villagers taking sides with the parents of the girl.

DEATH OF EX-CHIEF JUSTICE NELSON.—The Hon. ALBERT H. NELSON, late Chief Justice of the Superior Court in Boston, died, on Sunday, at the Maclean Asylum for the Insane, at Somerville, aged 46. He resigned his seat on the Bench in March last, and mental aberration ensuing soon after, caused him to become an inmate of the Asylum. Judge NELSON had occupied prominent political positions in Massachusetts for many years. He graduated at Harvard in 1832, in the class with the Rev. Drs. BELLOWS and OSGOOD of this City.

☞ Removal.
The Assembly *Vandewater* will call for Southern [illegible] and overseers, at 12 o'clock M., to-morrow. [illegible] mails will close at the Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

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MARRIED.

AGOT—DE LA CADENA.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857, by the Rev. Mr. Storrs, V. G. FRANCISCO AGOT, of Havana, to ANASTASSIA, youngest daughter of Mariano Velasquez de la Cadena, of this City.

SHELDON—SMITH.—In Kingston, D. C., on Tuesday, June 29, at the residence of Dr. L. D. Gale, by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, HENRY B. SHELDON to MARY, daughter of the late Lewis Smith, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

JONES—RYERSON.—In this City, on Thursday, July 1, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. S. H. Turner, D. D., of the General Theological Seminary, the Rev. E. RUSSELL JONES and MARY R., only daughter of Thomas Ryerson, Esq., of New York.

DOUGLASS—LEE.—At Omaha City, Nebraska, on Wednesday, May 5, by the Rev. George Watson, JAMES M. DOUGLASS, of St. Louis, to GEORGIANA FRANCES, only daughter of the late Hart G. Lee.

WILMERDING—MUDGE.—At Oakdale, Illinois, on Thursday, June 24, by the Rt. Rev. C. S. Hawks, Bishop of Missouri, Mr. THEODORE T. WILMERDING to Miss JEANNIE, daughter of Col. S. H. Mudge.

FARLEE—OPDYKE.—At the American Embassy at Paris, on Tuesday, June 15, by the Rev. Mr. Besley, Pastor of the American Chapel, GEORGE W. FARLEE, of New-York, to MARY LIBBIE, daughter of George Opdyke, Esq., of the same City.

RICHARDS—LEAVITT.—At Washington, Conn., in church, on Wednesday, June 23, by the Rev. E. Lyman, Dr. J. HUNTINGTON RICHARDS, of this City, to JULIA, daughter of the late Samuel Leavitt, Esq., of Washington.

VANDERBILT—VANORDEN.—At Haverstraw, on Wednesday, June 30, by the Rev. N. Vansant, WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, of Tarrytown, to RACHEL A VANORDEN, of Clarkstown.

DIED.

MORRISON.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 29, Mrs. RUTH MORRISON, relict of the late John Morrison, aged 79 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 66 Jane-st., on Friday afternoon, July 2, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

ROBERTSON.—In this City, on Thursday, July 1, of consumption, ALBERT P. ROBERTSON, son of the late John Robertson.

For particulars of funeral see the evening papers.

OLAWSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 30, CORNELIA, infant daughter of John and Mary Ann Clawson, aged 6 months and 8 days.

Funeral services to-day, at 6 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 156 Spring-st.

POTTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 30, FRANCES PAINE, wife of Robert B. Potter, and daughter of William M. Tileston.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Trinity Chapel, at 2 P. M., to-day, without further notice.

DYE.—At Harlem, on Thursday, July 1, GARRIT, infant son of Lurus C. and Margaret Dye, aged 2 years.

The remains were taken to Trenton for interment.

DARLING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 30, Mr. ELI DARLING, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 132 Hudson-av., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

NOSTRAND.—In Williamsburg, on Tuesday morning, June 29, LIBBIE ROSKER, aged 3 months and 6 days. Also, on Thursday morning, July 1, LEWIS FRASS, aged 6

CONSUMPTIO

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF HUMANITY.
SUBJECTED TO HUMAN SKILL.
PROOF POSITIVE.
WHO CAN DOUBT?

"While there is life, there is hope," is an old saying which is often applied thoughtlessly, when the human frame has so far yielded to disease that the scourge has nothing more to destroy, and an agonizing death is inevitable. Still, there is a deep meaning to be found in those words of confidence, as I have proved during the many years of toil which I have expended in discovering a remedy for [illegible]

[illegible] Friends of the family, and of Mrs. Catharine Simpson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, at [illegible], Conn., this day, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, without further invitation. The New-Haven cars leave 26th-st., at 9 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot on the arrival of the train from New-York.

[illegible]—At San Francisco, on Wednesday, June 2, WM. F. BYRD, formerly merchant of New-Orleans and of New-York, aged 56 years.

as well as the suffering community laboring under [illegible] and distressing and unrelenting of physical complaints [illegible] combination, which kept gradually gaining on me [illegible] the last three years. My first symptoms were a dry, [illegible] cough, particularly in the morning, on awaking [illegible] from sleep, or in getting out of bed, which caused me [illegible] to gag or ejaculate the stomach, which extended [illegible] very much, raising only a frothy, tough phlegm, resembling in substance the white of an egg, succeeded by a discharge of th

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT and well-recommended servants, in either City or country; one is a good cook and baker, makes good bread and plain pastry, or would take a place as laundress; the other is a superior chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding-house; wages moderate. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; cuts and fits children's clothes; works for the nursery; is quick at the needle; will go in the country with a family; wages $7; also a cook, in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies; country preferred. Call at No. 210 East 23d-st., three days.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EDUCATION AND refinement, and in every respect qualified, a situation in a gentleman's family, to take the entire charge, or as companion to a lady; would not object to teach two hours a day. A good home the chief object. Country preferred. Address HAVRE DE GRACE, Post Office, Williamsburg. References given and required.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO assist in washing and ironing, or laundress, can take entire charge of a kitchen, by a respectable young woman. Has the best of country and City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 17 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, front.

WANTED—A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL WISHES A situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the best manner; would assist with chamberwork. A steady situation, not high wages, her object. Likes the country. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework; is a splendid washer and ironer, and is a good plain cook; to a family that requires a valuable servant, this is an opportunity which seldom offers. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. [illegible] Dean-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or to take charge of an invalid. Will receive her recommendation from her present employers, with whom she has been for two years, and where she can for the present be seen, No. 638 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH WOman as cook; understands her business; has the best of references. Also, by a Scotchman; is able and willing to do anything; has the best of City references. Apply for two days, at No. 20 East 23d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 161 East 16th st., between 2d and 3d avs., where she can be seen at her last place until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do cooking, washing and ironing; would do chamberwork and fine washing; is fully competent to serve in either capacity; no objections to the country. Call at her present employer's, No. 25 5th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, one as first-class cook, the other as waitress; both thoroughly understand their business, and can give the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 188 East 11th-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing or plain cooking. Can be seen at No. 31 West 23d-st. Has good City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do general housework in a small family, or to cook, wash or iron. Best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 121 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a young English girl; she thoroughly understands her business, can dress make, cut and fit children's clothing; can produce the best of City reference. Call or address No. 36 Great Jones-st., one door from the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN, AS laundress or chambermaid; understands fine washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country; can give good references. Apply No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible] sts., front room, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant American young woman as nurse and seamstress; would take the entire charge of a baby; no objections to the country. Good City references. Call at No. 54 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as lady's-maid and seamstress; she understands dress-making, and is competent to take care of an invalid lady; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 18 West 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN AMERICAN woman and an English woman, both as nurse and seamstress. Also, by one as chambermaid and waitress, and one as cook. Also, by three very nice colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, WITH GOOD City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; no objections to cooking in a small private family, as she is well acquainted with housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing. Good references given. No objections to go in the country. Apply at No. 249 Mulberry-st., front room, first floor, or at No 111 Pearl-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY NEAT, intelligent and active girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter; they are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a family washing; can give good City reference. Call at No. 292 1st-av., corner 17th st., front room, No. 8, second floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, the work of a few private families by the day or week. Satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH LADY, of refinement and education, would like to take charge of a widower's house, educate young children, or companion to a lady, assisting in any way not menial; would not object to go abroad; unexceptionable references. Address HUDSON, Box No. 128 Times office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—THE UNDERsigned having been connected for several years with one of the first-class line of ocean steamers, is now desirous of taking charge of a hotel in the City or country. Understands the business in all its branches. References exchanged. Address F., Box No. 341, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A VERY INTELLIGENT YOUNG man, a situation in city or country, understands all kinds of farm work, is a first-rate groom and a steady driver, is a good plain gardener, is willing to make himself generally useful, is able and willing to do his work and give satisfaction. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man of genteel address, who is a first-rate horseman; knows the City well, and can produce the highest testimonials from his last place. A note addressed to C. M., Union-square Post-Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man who thoroughly understands his business. No objection to the country and can show satisfactory reference. Apply for 3 days to A. GRIEVES, No. 150 Chambers-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or in any similar position where industry and devotion to business are required by a young man of 20 years of age. Wages very moderate. Address Box No. 254, G. A. D., Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, By a young man, a Scotchman, in a private family. No objection to the country. Can show the best of recommendations from his former employers. Can be seen for a week at No. 30 Bleecker st., corner of Mott.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as Porter in an Importing or Jobbing drygoods House; has had five years' experience in the business; best City reference. Address MAC, Box No. 125, Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a steady young man who can bring the best of City references; would not object to the country. Apply at No. 101 Franklin-st.

TO SOAP MAKERS.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as soap maker; has a practical knowledge of soap making in all its branches; can give the best of City reference as to character and ability. Address J. H., Box No. 132 Times Office.

TEACHERS

WANTED—FOR THE NEXT YEAR, A SITUAtion in a Seminary or Academy as an assistant teacher of the English branches, by a lady who is a graduate of a first-class institution, and who has had five years' experience in teaching; good reference given. Address, immediately, HISTORIA, Times office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a young man 17 or 18 years of age, who has had experience in accounts and who possesses all the requisites as to character and ability. Salary moderate. Address Box No. 446, Post-Office.

WANTED—A LAD IN AN OFFICE DOWN TOWN; must live with his parents. State age, name, reference and residence, and where last employed. Salary first year, $50; if suited, a permanent arrangement may be made. Address to INDUSTRY, Box No. 129, Times Office.

WANTED—A COOK; A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron in a private family on Clinton-av., west side, fifth house south of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. To the right kind of help, liberal wages will be given. Best of references required.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD TO take care of a little boy; American girl preferred. Apply at No. 32 Attorney-st. Call after 6 o'clock in the evening.

WANTED—BOSOM STITCHERS, TO WORK ON Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines. None but good hands need apply at No. 52 Barclay st., first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN CAPABLE OF taking the entire charge of an infant six weeks old. Apply at No. 34 Dean-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A HARNESS MAKER, A FIRST-RATE stitcher, to go in the country. Apply at No. 72 Beekman st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH, ENGLISH or German girl, to do the work of a small family. Call at No. 132 West 20th-st.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help, will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish at MORRIS CONNERY & CO.'S, No. 418 Broadway. Also coachmen, gardeners, farmers, laborers, at this or the branch office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This celebrated and justly popular house is now open for the pleasure season, greatly enlarged and newly furnished, located directly adjoining Congress Spring, in a fine old grove, affording at all times a cool and delightful shade. Each and every department of this house is in most perfect order. Guests stopping at Congress Hall may be assured that nothing will be wanting on part of proprietors and servants to make them comfortable and happy during their stay.
HATHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I., Is now open for the season. As a pleasant Summer residence it has no equal, being delightfully situated and commanding a view of the Ocean, Harbor, &c. Parties will be accommodated on the most liberal terms.
JOHN G. WEAVER, Proprietor.

LAKE HOPATCONG HOUSE—MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.—The above house is situated on the banks of Lake Hopatcong, among the mountains in the northwestern part of New-Jersey. The grounds are beautifully wooded down to the water's edge, which, together with the beautiful placidity of the lake, form a scene of surpassing beauty.

The healthfulness of the location, and the salubrity of the atmosphere, render it a most desirable place for families who may desire to get away from the heat and dust of the City, and to enjoy the pleasure of a country life for a short time; and in order that persons may have the opportunity of enjoying themselves, a large number of boats have been prepared for sailing, rowing, or fishing, which amusements can be enjoyed here to perfection.

The attractions of this place can only be appreciated by a visit; and the proprietor pledges himself so to conduct the business of the house as to furnish the guests with a Summer residence as quiet and home-like as it is possible to have in a place of public resort.

The house is well-furnished, and everything will be done with a view to the promotion of the comfort of those ladies and gentlemen who may pay a visit to this beautiful and comfortable resort.

It is two hours' ride from New-York, by the Morris and Essex Railroad, to Drakeville Station, where stages will be waiting to convey passengers to the house.

The proprietor will be in New-York every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, at the store of THOMAS H. BATE, Esq., No. 25 Maiden-lane, where persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., may have an interview, or where communications may be left.
RICHARD CARMAN, Proprietor.

Excursion tickets are offered by the Morris and Essex Railroad for the 5th and returnable on the 5th and 6th, for $1 50, to Drakeville Station *via* Hopatcong House.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNwall, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hopcock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—The subscribers have opened their house at Meadowside for the reception of Summer boarders. It is large and airy, situated by the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. The grounds with the walks and drives around them are extremely well shaded, and the location is particularly pleasant and healthy. The stage for Meadowside is always in attendance at the Glen Cove Landing upon arrival of the boat. Address by mail, W. C. & J. D. FEEKS, Locust Valley.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, PENATAQUIT, L. I.—Situated on the shore of Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island. This hotel is furnished in the best style, and has a number of large airy rooms, affording every opportunity for sailing, fishing, and bathing. Communication by Long Island Railroad twice a day. Stages in readiness at Deer Park and Thompson's Station.
ROBERT McKINNIN, Proprietor.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, ON the Hudson, opposite the residence of Washington Irving, combines the advantages of a first-class female seminary, with the rural attractions of a delightful Summer retreat. A few suites of rooms would be let to parents accompanying their daughters, during the Summer. For particulars, inquire of F. L. NICHOLS, Esq., No. 4 Hall of Records, or address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President Rockland Female Institute, Nyack, N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—THE ADVERtiser desires to add one or two first-class families or several single gentlemen to a party already engaged. Two parlors on first floor and several smaller rooms on second. House beautifully located on high ground near the salt water, one hour from the City by the New-Haven Road. Three minutes' walk from Dépôt. Address PURE AIR, Box No. 157, *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMMER, by a lady, three little children and servant. Location is desired to be not over 50 miles from New-York, nor far from the Hudson River. She prefers a country house where there are no other boarders. Terms must be moderate. Address, for one week, H. C., Box No. 152 *Times* office, stating terms and location.

COUNTRY BOARD ON LONG ISLAND SOUND—Eighteen miles from the City.—A few families can be accommodated with large airy rooms and good board, in a private family, in a pleasant and healthy location; *fine bathing only a few rods from the house, and good fishing. For particulars, inquire of PATTERSON* & BROTHER, No. 13 Bowery, or WM. H. SLOCUM, No. 198 South-st.

SUMMER BOARD IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Two families can be accommodated with board in Harrison, between Rye and White Plains Dépôt. Six pleasant rooms, three on each side of the hall, well calculated to accommodate two families. For further information, apply at No. 39 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A LARGE BRICK farm-house, three hours' ride from the City, directly at a dépôt and Post-Office; plenty of milk, cream, fruits, ice, &c. A few first-class boarders can enjoy all the comforts of a country home. The proprietor can be seen by calling at No. 195 Broadway, room No. 4.

A VERY PLEASANT SUMMER RESORT may be found at the Hudson River Institute, 3 miles from Hudson, during the two-month vacation from July 23 to Sept. 22. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.
M. MOORE, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE—LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This well-known establishment is now open for the reception of visitors. House fronting the ocean 350 feet, and only 80 yards from seashore, with fine lawn in front. Address SAMUEL LAIRD, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING AT MOUNT IDA, New-Paltz, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie, a fine healthy location; fine farm, fruits, shade, etc. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, or apply at the "Boarders' Exchange," No. 346 Broadway, room No. 4.

COUNTRY BOARD.—COUNTRY BOARD MAY be had for one or two families, 1½ miles from Hasting's dépôt, at a pleasant farm house. Particulars may be learned of S. H. PROVOST, No 215 Front st.

SUMMER BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING to be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, can be accommodated at the Seminary in Newburg on reasonable terms.

SUMMER BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at the Fishkill Female Seminary, N. Y. The next term of the School commences in September. References exchanged. No. 88 John-st., New-York City.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

FIREWORKS.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
General Agents for the celebrated
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
Manufactured by
G. A. LILLIENDAHL,
No. 62 John-st.
ROMAN CANDLES, ROCKETS, WHEELS, and other kinds, with BRILLIANT FIRES wholesale and retail. Also, constantly on hand, FIRE-CRACKERS and TORPEDOS. Orders received for city and town exhibitions, from $30 to $3,000.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
WM. J. SYMS & BRO., SOLE AGENTS,
No. 300 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Where samples of EXHIBITION PIECES, also every variety of FIREWORKS suited to storekeepers' sales, such as Firecrackers, Torpedoes, Wheels, Triangles, Bengola Lights, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Batteries, &c., may be found.
City and Town Committees supplied with Public Displays at short notice.

JULY 4, 1776.
FIREWORKS.
PETER TIERS,
No. 43 Maiden-lane.
P. T. solicits the attention of the trade to his stock of Fireworks, including EDGE'S BRILLIANT-COLORED CANDLES and ROCKETS, as also a general assortment of small works for jobbing and retailing.
Quality guaranteed, and prices beyond competition.

JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.—FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—The subscribers claim to be the only manufacturers of "First premium fireworks" in the United States, having taken every first premium for fireworks offered by the American Institute for the past seven years; also, at the Marshall Testimonial. They beg to state that they have entered their works for competition every year for the past four years, at the fairs of the American Institute, and also at the World's Fair, but none have offered to compete with them, which they deem conclusive evidence of their superiority over all other makers, inasmuch as they decline placing their works in competition. JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR., Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City, N. J. W. J. SYMS & BRO., sole agents, No. 300 Broadway, N. Y.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—SALESROOM
No. 47 MAIDEN-LANE.
EXHIBITION PIECES FOR CITY AND TOWN DISPLAYS.
Also, every variety of SMALL FIREWORKS, FIRE-BALLOONS, &c., &c., ALL AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
L. G. FORMAN. E. H. HOLLISTER.

NO. 28 MAIDEN-LANE, CORNER OF NASSAU-STREET.—FIREWORKS.—Hadfield's first premium fireworks, every article warranted, at the dépôt No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st. Exhibitions supplied 20 per cent. less than any other house in the City. Small work always on hand. Remember, No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.
WHITE & BIRD.

ANNIVERSARY OF OUR INDEPENDENCE.—The cheapest Fireworks in the City for families and committees, at the dépôt of the Consolidated Fireworks Company, No. 410 Broadway, opposite Lispenard-st., and No. 43 Nassau-st., corner of Liberty. All goods at wholesale prices.
J. McAULIFFE, Sole Agent.

FIREWORKS — NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 Front-st.—Fire-crackers, Canton-rockets, double-headers, joss-sticks, and a complete assortment of fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for City and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms.
M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
The entire rich and valuable household furniture contained in the first-class residence No. 122 West 21st-st., west of 7th av., will be sold at public auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock precisely. Commencing in dining-room, which is replete with beautiful oak dining-room furniture of every description; rich China, cut glass, silverware, silver and ivory cutlery, &c. The parlors, upper rooms, library, &c., are magnificently furnished in rosewood, all of which is new, having been used but a few months, including splendid parlor suites in brocade and velvet; six pier and mantel mirrors, fine piano-forte, rich carpets throughout the house, statuary, valuable paintings, vases, elegant rosewood bedroom furniture, &c. This furniture in quantity and quality excels any that has been offered at auction this season, and will be peremptorily sold, including all the splendid gas fixtures in the house. *(House to rent, possession immediately.) No postponement of sale.*

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEhold furniture, Wilton and velvet carpets, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, solid silverware, articles of vertu, &c., THIS DAY, July 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M. at the residence No. 218 14th-st., near 7th av., will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire elegant furniture of said house, consisting of royal Wilton and velvet carpets; solid rosewood parlor suites, magnificently carved frames, covered in satin, made to order, and of the most expensive kind; solid rosewood centre and side tables, with statuary marble tops to match; elegantly carved rosewood étagères, with heavy French plate glass doors and backs; superior oil-paintings, by distinguished artists; French plate pier and oval mirrors; magnificent rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, with solid pearl keys; rich silk and satin brocade window curtains, heavy lace do., massive rosewood secretary bookcase, solid and richly polished extension dining tables, 16 feet; China ware, cut glass, solid silverware, in great variety; ivory and pearl cutlery, elegant and costly China vases, clocks, &c., &c. Also, all the chamber furniture, containing an extensive variety, both in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, hair mattresses, bedroom carpets, hall and stair carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 86 West 11th-st., in part as follows: Splendid piano-forte, full 7-octave, fully warranted; two suites of richly carved parlor furniture, covered in satin brocade, seven pieces each; carved rose marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; rosewood marble-top étageres, with mirror doors and backs; do. corner étageres, rosewood library bookcase, pier and oval mirrors, reception chairs, Turkish arm chairs, oil-paintings, Brussels carpeting, lace curtains, rich painted shades, mantel vases and ornaments, &c.
CHAMBER FURNITURE.
Heavily carved rosewood Elizabethan and gothic bedsteads, 20 pure curled hair and spring mattresses, bolsters, pillows, toilet sets, mantel clocks, mirrors, shades, &c.; also three solid rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, with mirrors, marble-top washstands, ingrain and Brussels carpets, rocking and arm chairs, spring seat chairs, and a general assortment of chamber furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and rosewood suites in brocatel and hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany card, centre and side tables, lace window curtains and cornices, mahogany chairs in hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany étageres, oak marble-top do., cane-seat chairs, easy chairs in leather, corner étageres, oak extension dining tables, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.
At 12 o'clock,
A choice lot of liquors and wines from a family grocery store, to close the concern, consisting of Belle Fleur Brandy, Pale Henessey do., Madeira, Port and Sherry, Bourbon Whisky, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, &c., all of first-class qualities. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a black Canadian Horse, 14¼ hands high, 9 years old, warranted kind in double-harness or under the saddle, sound except slightly tender forward; is gentle and reliable for ladies or children to drive. Sold as the owner has no further use for him.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
REFEREE'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 18 WALKER-STREET.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, July 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four-story brick house and lot No. 18 Walker-st., 25x100. For further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No 296 Bleecker-st., the entire stock of paperhangings, brass cornices, cord, tassels, window shades, &c.; the whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder for cash, and well worthy the attention of the trade.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND *bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st.,* near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City, at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or a few single gentleman can obtain board, and pleasant rooms in a delightful location in Bloomfield, N. J. Apply to M. W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

BOARD IN COUNTRY AND CITY.—FULL particulars free to boarders. Country board wanted. All wishing can obtain genteel applicants by immediate application at the Boarders' Exchange, No. 346 Broadway, room No. 4.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A FEW large, airy rooms, suitable for families, can be secured on immediate application, in the large farm mansion of the subscriber, near Glen Cove. Address CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A SMALL family can accommodate a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen with a pleasant front room, (on 2d floor,) with board. A small room adjoining, if desired. For particulars, inquire at No. 5 Douglass-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS to let, in a private family, suitable for two single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. The best of reference required. Apply at No. 88 Dean-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences, situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. But few accommodated. No children in the house. No. 49 Concord st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—IF YOU WISH TO find a comfortable, cool home on Brooklyn Heights, and on very reasonable terms, you can call at No. 70 Willow st., Brooklyn. Dinner at 6. Four minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 73 State st. Convenient to Wall or Atlantic-st Ferries. Terms reasonable.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, IN an American family, 15 minutes' walk of the City Hall. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address BOARDER, box No. 2,758, Post-office.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECond floor can be obtained in the large elegantly-finished brown-stone houses Nos. 55 and 57 West 22d st. Also, single rooms; house contains all the modern improvements; terms reasonable. Dinner at 6 P. M.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND airy rooms in a private family, convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Apply at 73 2d-av., corner 4th-st.

THE SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF five rooms, furnished, will be let, together or separate, with or without board, in a first-class house in the immediate vicinity of Grace Church. Address A. C., Box No. 107 *Times* office.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE first floor, handsomely furnished, with or without partial board. Apply at No. 33 East 20th-st. Terms reasonable.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET, FURNISHED; also, rooms for single gentlemen (with or without board) at No. 250 Greene-st., near Clinton-place. Gas, bath, &c. References given and required.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives. Terms moderate.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
No. CLXXX, FOR JULY, 1858.
COMMENCING A NEW VOLUME.
CONTENTS.
I.—Pierce's Analytic Mechanics.
II.—George Stephenson.
III.—The Missouri Valley and the Great Plains.
IV.—Contemporary French Literature.
V.—The Phillips Family and Phillips Exeter Academy.
VI.—The Aquarium.
VII.—Laws of Association in Ornamental Gardening.
VIII.—Ozanam's Civilization of the Fifth Century.
IX.—Lord Normanby's Year of Revolution in Paris.
X.—The Basques and their Country.
XI.—Recent Commentaries on the New Testament.
XII.—Critical Notices.
XIII.—New Publications.
CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO., Publishers,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

CONFESSIONS OF A GAMBLER.
NATIONAL
POLICE GAZETTE.
Exposé of the
Cheating tricks
Of Gamblers
In the United States.
Infamous disclosures
Of the proceedings
Of the authorities
Of Chicago.
INTENSELY INTERESTING.
ROSS & TOUSEY,
General Agents.

WANTED—A LATHE—ONE SCREW-CUTTING Lathe, to take in 12 feet and swing 25 inches. Secondhand, but in good order. Address Box No. 1,984, Post-Office.

FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of this Bank, will be opened at Bank of America 24th inst. The attention of capitalists is called to this as one of the best and safest opportunities for investment ever offered. The Bank commenced business Sept. 1, 1857, and on May 15, 1858, showed a profit on the capital paid in of 14¼ per cent. A dividend of 5 per cent. was made on Jan. 1, 1858.
The authorized capital is $2,000,000, of which about $500,000 has been subscribed by the Merchants of St. Louis.
Circulars, with a statement of the business of the Bank, can be had on application at the Bank of America.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1858.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DAVID GROESBECK. LOUIS T. HOYT.
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF GROESBECK & HOYT,
No. 58 WALL ST., New-York.
Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, we are prepared to make collections and render quick returns at the usual rates.
Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, for cash, at the Brokers' Board, both partners being members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
Time orders for the purchase of Stocks or Bonds must be coupled with a deposit of ten per cent. on their par value, subject to a further call (if necessary) during the pendency of the contract.
Prime mercantile paper negotiated at the most favorable terms.
Domestic and Foreign Exchange bought and sold.
Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value here, and are of ready sale.
Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.
REFERENCES.
F. DEMING, Esq., President of Union Bank, New-York.
AUGUST BELMONT, Esq., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO., Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, No 5, Hall of Records, until Monday, July 26, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An Act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 9, 1857, and by a further ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 24, 1858.
The said stock will consist of Three Thousand Shares of *One Hundred Dollars* each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the first day of August, 1887.
The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly installments of $50,000 each until the whole sum is issued.
The persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.
Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed "A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 5, Hall of Records, New-York."
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's office, New-York, June 24, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO STATE AGENCY, *New-York City, June 30, 1858.*
INTEREST ON THE FOREIGN DEBT OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on the 1st day of July, 1858, they will be present at the Office of the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, ready to pay to the registered holders thereof the interest due that day upon the Public Debt of the State of Ohio, of which the interest is payable in New York City, and that the Commissioners will continue to be present at that office for the same purpose each succeeding day thereafter until the 14th day of the same month inclusive.
All interest due on the 1st day of July instant on that debt which is not applied for within the days and at the place above specified, will be paid at any time thereafter at the office of the Commissioners in the city of Columbus, but not elsewhere. The transfer books will be open on the 15th day of July.
F. M. WRIGHT,
C. P. WALCOTT,
A. P. RUSSELL,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., New-York, June 28, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment upon the capital stock of the Company of Twenty Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the fifth day of August next, to the assignees named in the assignment made by the Company on the 9th day of October, 1857; that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., and that the optional right bonds be received in payment of the assessment, at par, with the accrued interest.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 31st day of July, and remain closed until the 5th day of August, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.
By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

MINISTRY.—A PERSON STUDYING FOR THE Christian Ministry wishes to dispose of a few shares of railroad stock in order that he may go on with his studies. The stock referred to "is rarely or ever sold, or bought in the stock market," and therefore it is not easy to find a customer. The character of the stock is unquestionable, as can be proven. A scrutinizing investigation will be invited. The road is leased to the Western Railroad Company for thirty years, and the latter Company guarantee an annual interest of six per cent. upon the par value for thirty years—interest payable semi-annually. To one who desires to do good the present opportunity is a favorable one, and such a one may be assured that the recipient of the favor will feel deeply grateful. An interview may be obtained by addressing R. B., Box No. 2,269, Post-Office, New-York.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD—NOTICE TO REAL ESTATE BONDHOLDERS.—The trustee of the Real Estate Bonds has this day notified the Company that he will be in New-York on the 13th of July, for the purpose of paying to holders of the bonds a dividend of twenty per cent. He will be accompanied by JAMES H. GODMAN, Esq., who will be prepared to deliver the Extension Bonds, as proposed by the circular of December last, and pay the interest up to 1st July. The parties may be found upon inquiry of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall st. By order of Executive Committee.
JNO. BROUGH, President.

INTEREST ON SAN FRANCISCO CITY BONDS.—The Coupons Nos. 6 and 8 of the Bonds of the City of San Francisco, falling due July 1, will be paid on and after date, for a period of six months by
WM. G. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.
Coupons not presented within six months from 1st of July will have to be sent to the City Treasurer at San Francisco for payment.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS.—THE BONDS of the State of Michigan, maturing and payable on the 1st Monday of July, 1858, known as the University State Bonds, and Detroit and Pontiac Railroad State Bonds, will be paid by the undersigned on SATURDAY, 3d inst., at the Bank of North America.
S. M. HOLMES,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

OFFICE OF MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO (WISCONSIN LAKE SHORE) RAILROAD Co., New-York, June 29, 1858.
COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS issued to this Company, due July 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation at the office of BISHOP & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York, on and after this date.
C. D. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.
ILLINOIS STATE INTEREST.—THE SEMIannual interest on the debt of the State of Illinois, due on the first Monday in July, will be paid at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., No 40 Exchange-place.
JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of State of Illinois.

DUBUQUE WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Road will be paid on presentation to the Metropolitan Bank.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

MICHIGAN STATE INTEREST.—THE COUpons of the Bonds of the State of Michigan, due on the 1st July, will be paid on presentation to the undersigned at No. 63 Pine st.
S. M. HOLMES,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

THE INTEREST COUPONS ON THE Bonds of the city of Hartford, issued to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, due on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after that date at the Continental Bank. F. A. BROWN, City Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 ON THE seven per cent. Bonds of Athens County, Ohio, dated October 1, 1852, and redeemable July 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that day, at the banking-house of
WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

MUSCATINE COUNTY, IOWA.—THE COUpons of the Bonds of Muscatine County, due July 1, prox., will be paid on presentation at the office of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, No. 13 William-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1858 on $402,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD.—The semi-annual interest on the Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation of the coupons, at the Corn Exchange Bank, on and after July 1.

FINANCIAL.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, due on July 1, 1858, will be paid on and after that date by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

CITY OF QUINCY.—THE INTEREST UPON the Bonds of the above city falling due on the first day of July next, will be paid on and after that day at office No. 40 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL........................$500,000.
SURPLUS, OVER...............$250,000.
Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
The officers of this Company take satisfaction in announcing to its patrons, and the business community generally, that the principle for which they have always contended has been conceded by their associate underwriters of this City, and that merchants and others requiring insurance need be assessed no longer to support the unnecessary system of brokerage in Fire Insurance. The system they have always considered as an evil, and have acted accordingly, maintaining that if the existing rates of premium would warrant the companies in allowing a return of a portion of the same as a commission to a broker, the insured were entitled to such reduction.
Special notice is, therefore, now given that this Company is prepared to return to the assured, direct, FIVE per cent. of the amount of premium on all policies issued at the current rates on property in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY!
SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—PAID UP AND SECURED—$300,000.
OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.
This Company insures risks upon as favorable terms as any of the older companies, and solicits its share of the insurance business of New-York and vicinity.
Its capital is securely invested in first-class bonds and mortgages, which have recently been submitted to and examined by Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, and have been fully approved.
LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Geo. H. Lewis,	S. H. Provost,
M. O. Roberts,	P. E. Birckhead,	J. A. H. Hasbrouck,
Oliver M. Pettit,	F. Blackburne,	Robert P. King,
Wm. Remsen,	Edw. K. Collins,	John A. Godfrey,
Isaac Bronson,	John B. Murray,	J. J. Salomon,
E. K. Olcott,	Jas. W. Elwell,	Francis Randall.
	Chas. P. Hayes.	

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President, (Late of the Excelsior Ins. Co.)
ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President.
JACOB N. KEELER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SHULL,
CHAS. B. SWORDS,	J. G. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE. E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK NOTICES

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' Clerks and others, NO. 516 BROADWAY.
Money deposited on or before Saturday, 10th inst., will draw interest from 1st July.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD-AVENUE AND SEVENTH-STREET.—Moneys deposited on or before Monday, July 11, will be allowed interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice Presidents.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN, NEAR GREENWICH-STREET.—Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent on amounts from $1 to $500. All deposits made on or before the 10th, will commence interest from the first.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS.—BLOOMINGDALE SAVINGS BANK, corner of 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 8 P. M. All deposits made before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums under $1,000. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.
JOHN WAITE, Sec'y. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—THE Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the last six and three months, payable on and after Monday, 19th inst.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

INSTRUCTION

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK COLLEgiate Institute, Litchfield, Conn., (the healthiest spot in the Union,) the Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instructions thorough, discipline strict, accommodation superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 194 East Broadway.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

A LADY SPEAKING FRENCH AND GERMAN desires to receive a few pupils to instruct in the above languages; would accept a position in a private family or institute as resident teacher, or would undertake copying and translating; the best reference presented. Address L. V. N., Box No. 155, *Times* office.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm in a retired and healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools and Academies supplied with competent and efficient teachers for any department. Families supplied with efficient tutors and governesses. Particular attention paid to orders for music-teachers. Teachers supplied with positions. Teachers wanted. Parents supplied with school circulars gratuitously. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

BILLIARDS.—REMOVED FROM ANN-STREET to No. 146 Fulton-st. I offer for sale marble and slate-bed billiard tables, at reduced prices, with my new invented cushions, superior to all the patent cushions now in use. W. H. GRIFFITH.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY for the Summer, who are critical in their taste, can make a selection from really fine London Dock brandies and wines of the best brands, English and Scotch ales and porter in wood and glass, cigars, condiments, &c., at fair prices, at the old stand of R. E. MESSENGER & CO., No. 53 Fulton st.
H. B. KIRK, (late junior partner,) Proprietor.

TURNER'S FOREST WINE BITTERS, Ginger Wine, Blackberry Brandy, Cordials, Syrups, &c., of every description, warranted to have the finest flavor of anything of the kind now used. Manufactured by TURNER BROTHERS, No. 350 Washington-st.

VERY OLD BRANDY AND PORT WINE for Medicinal purposes, for sale by J. & W. GEERY, Nos. 719 Broadway, and 203 Canal-st.

MILLER'S VENTILATING SCUTTLE, An entirely new article for ventilating buildings, without making extra holes in the roof. It can be applied to scuttles now in use, and is warranted storm and burglar proof. One of them (full size) can be seen at the manufactory, No. 28 West Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, New-York, June [illegible]
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19.
Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 176 Atlantic-st.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after 20th inst.
Interest not called for will be placed to credit of depositors as principal.
Deposits made on or before 10th inst., will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
C. DUNNING, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 433 Grand-st., corner of Willett. New-York, June [illegible]
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. All moneys deposited previous to July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE CLEVELAND, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Co.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30th inst. The dividend will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio, on and after the 1st day of July next, in currency or by sight-check on New-York, at the option of the stockholders respectively.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 20 until July 2, 1858. By order of the Board.
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD [illegible]
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.—DIVIDEND [illegible]
The Board of Directors of this Company ha[illegible] declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. [illegible] stock of the Company, out of the earnings [illegible] the six months ending June 30, payable on [illegible] 15th day of July next.
The transfer books will be closed from th[illegible] the morning of the 16th July.
The interest on the Convertible Bonds [illegible] 1, will be paid on presentation of the Cou[illegible] after that date. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, [illegible]

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD. TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, July [illegible]
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of [illegible] per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the [illegible] day of July instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from the first day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New York will receive their dividend at the People's Bank, No. 395 Canal, corner of Thompson-st., in that City.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., New-York, June 22, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Second-av. Railroad Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 8th of July next, at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. The transfer books will close on the [illegible] o'clock, and remain closed until July 8.
D. B. PETERS, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, July 1, 1858.
A SEMI-ANNUAL (FOURTH) DIVIDEND of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day declared, and made payable to the stockholders on and after July 12, from the profits of the past six months.
The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 12th inclusive. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK.—JUNE 21, 1858.—SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital Stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.
The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMpany, No. 267 Broadway, corner Park place, New York, 14th June, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to July 1st inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

HANOVER BANK, New-York, June 30, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Hanover Bank have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after July 7, ensuing. By order of the Board.
THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.—On and after July 9, a dividend of six per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th July, inclusive. By order of the Board.
DANIEL V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of eight per cent. (8) for the six months was declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, New-York, June 28, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 1st of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after 8th day of July next. By [illegible]
E. J. OAKLEY, [illegible]

PEOPLE'S BANK.—NEW-YORK, JU[illegible]—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Pe[illegible] have this day declared a semi-annual divide[illegible] cent. on the capital stock, out of the earnings [illegible] rent six months, payable on and after the [illegible] suing. The transfer books will be closed fr[illegible] instant until the day of payment. By order [illegible]
G. W. LEAKE, [illegible]

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. from the profits of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank [illegible] Tuesday, the 6th of July proximo. The Tr[illegible] will be closed until the 8th proximo.
E. W. TALMA[illegible]

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTO[illegible] THE BANK OF AMERICA have this [illegible] a dividend of three and one-half per cent., fo[illegible] six months ending 30th inst., which will b[illegible] stockholders on and after Thursday, July 1.
The transfer books will remain closed until July [illegible]
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have to day declared a semi-annual Dividend of twelve per cent., payable on and after Wednesday, the 7th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable on demand. By order.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable to the Stockholders, on and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1858. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

No. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO. will pay their stockholders a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. on demand. By order.
DORAS L. STONE, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 28, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July, proximo. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, July 1, 1858.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per cent. on the Capital Stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTors of the United States Fire Insurance Company, No. 69 Wall-st. have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable on demand.
JAMES WILKIE, Secretary.

MARKET BANK—DIVIDEND—A SEMI-ANnual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after July 10. Transfer book closed till that date. [illegible]
R. H. HAYDOCK, [illegible]

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS, J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free by mail.

CHOICE ENGLISH BREAKFAST CONGOU in chests and half chests. The best imported for many years. For sale by J. & W. GEERY, Nos. 719 Broadway and 203 Canal-st.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Times Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT, FOUR STORY HIGH Basement and under-ce lar house No. 26 East 16th-st., between Fourth-av. and Union-square: it has all the latest improvements, including furnace heats. Key of P. H. YORK & CO., 249 Broadway. Inquire further Keys of P. H. YORK & CO., 249 Broadway. One-half will be let to a genteel family. Immediate possession.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 386 Broadway, (three rooms) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, 385 Broome, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

OFFICE TO BE LET—IN THE ASTOR HOUSE Lower floor. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, on ground floor on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—One of the finest building sites on this most beautiful of all avenues—the glory and pride of the city—pleasant and healthy. For a residence, unequaled in New-York or Brooklyn. The plot is 72 feet front by 200 feet deep, being the northwest corner of Clinton and Gates avs. Can be divided into two plots of 36 feet by 200 each. Fruit trees, of 5 years' growth, in fine bearing order. Come and see.
MILES & BETTS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL Farm in Westchester County, or in the Interior of the State, a new, first-class modern house, brown-stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 36th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT Pelham, on Long Island Sound, 19 miles from City Hall, and 1½ miles from the New-Haven Railroad Depot at New-Rochelle, containing 26 acres of land beautifully laid out, with a large dwelling-house, which is in perfect order, finished with all the modern improvements. Stone stable, barns, laundry, boat house, bath-house, &c., &c. The furniture will be sold with the house if desired. The garden is stocked with the choicest fruits in full bearing. Communication with the City daily by steamboat, and several times a day by railroad. For permission to see the premises, &c., &c., apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD—A HANDSOME country residence with barn, carriage and ice houses, and other appropriate out buildings, all new, and about 10 acres of excellent land, well fenced and in a high state of cultivation, with a choice apple and peach orchard and a variety of other fruits. Situation on and overlooking Long Island Sound, with a fine view of the village and surrounding country, and within about ten minutes' ride of the depot, where nine trains pass up and down from New-York daily. Apply to No. 94 Warren-st., New-York, or address Post-Office Box No. 103, Stamford.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE—TO A small family, near Passaic Bridge and Hayler stations, on New York and Erie Railroad; 40 minutes' ride from Jersey City. The house is small, garden, and fruit trees in abundance, with boat, good place for bathing and fishing—$12 per month. Also, near it, 4½ acres fine land, with plain stone house, good variety of fruit and shade trees; best of well water; river front; one or seven years—$126 per year. One 2-story house, barn and fine water, ½ acre garden, $10 per month. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, Agent, No. 84 Fulton-st., New-York, at Oak Hall. 2,000 farms for sale.

COUNTRY PLACE IN STAMFORD, CONN., TO LET—Partially furnished or unfurnished, for 2 or 3 years. The house, 5 minutes' walk from depot, is complete in its conveniences, and contains 3 drawing-rooms, dining-room, opening into conservatory, library and 6 bedrooms, and bath-room; gas and water in the house. Stable with room for coachman, henery, &c. Grounds: 13½ acres under high cultivation, with choice fruit trees and grapes in variety and abundance. Apply to RUFUS PARK & CO., No. 63 Dey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE ON THE PASSAIC RIVER AT Belleville, N. J., about 9 miles from this City, a delightful place, consisting of 8 acres, with house in good order, also a barn. The location for a Summer residence or garden spot is unequaled. The neighborhood is good, the scenery of the surrounding country is beautiful. Terms low and accommodating. Address, or apply to TWEEDY, Office Sweeney's Hotel, corner of Chambers and Chatham sts.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—IN A DESirable location on the banks of the Hudson, within one hour's ride of the City Hall by cars or steamboat. The house contains 13 rooms, completely furnished, and improvements, bath, &c. The furniture is good and but little the worse for use. The grounds are handsomely laid out; a barn and stable on the premises. Will be rented for 3 months from July 10 for $450. For further particulars, address Box No. 3,241, Post-Office.

HASTINGS UPON HUDSON.—FURNISHED Cottages to let at Hastings upon Hudson, two minutes' walk from cars or steamboat. Plenty of shade and fruit trees. Flower and vegetable garden all laid out and planted. Possession immediately. A line addressed to J. W. D., Box No. 8, Hastings upon Hudson, will receive prompt attention.

FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—At Long Branch, N. J., and about five acres of land, barn, stables and ice-house filled. The house contains twelve rooms, piazza on all sides, fronting the ocean, and next adjoining Howland's Hotel on the north. Apply to WM. DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Inquire of J. E. URDER, No. 164 West Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN YONKERS, NEAR THE GLENwood Station, beautiful building lots, commanding a view of the river and bay. Will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of A. BOYNTON, No. 83 Cedar-st.

FARMS FOR SALE

THE GARDEN OF TENNESSEE.—THE subscriber, whose home is in Cumberland County, Tennessee, on the side of the Cumberland Mountain, has for sale a farm of 400 acres, near his own; 150 acres are cleared with orchards of the finest varieties of apples, peaches, plums, &c. The location is on a good road, only 2½ miles from Crossville, the County seat, and on the line of the Central Railroad, from Nashville to Knoxville. The soil is good and timber abundant for all purposes. Thousands of cattle and hogs yearly, are fattened on the range. Water of the purest kind in springs and streams, and the climate proverbially delightful and healthy. Farmers from the North and West are fast settling this portion of the State. The price will be made very low to an enterprising farmer. Also, an uncultivated tract of 1,200 acres, desirably located. I will also sell this tract very low for cash or desirable merchandise. For particulars, call at No. 77 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The titles are perfect. WM. H. DODGE.

SPLENDID FARMING LANDS IN MICHIGAN.—Farming lands not excelled in fertility, located in a district of country unequaled for health and beauty, can be procured with Land Warrants, or with money, at $1 25 per acre, relative to location, with timber, water, climate, settlements, markets, and expense to any of these in reaching these land, address GEO. W. THAYER, Detroit, Mich.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY CHEAP.—A fine farm of 105 acres, situated in the town of Bedford, Westchester Co. Good buildings, sandy loam soil. Apply at GUILMINGS & CAMPBELL'S Piano-forte warerooms, No. 631 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—THIRTY ACRES ON EASY terms, crops consisting of wheat rye, barley, oats, potatoes vegetables, &c. Also, a team of gray mules, good match, kind, good workers, and young. Price $260. Inquire No. 760 Broadway, in basement.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 50 acres with English cottage, fruit &c., near Geneva and Seneca Lake. Apply to W. SLOBSON, 40 Wall-st.; or J. H. WOODS, 24 Pine-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices to suit all purchasers. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, new and second hand, for sale or to let, very low prices; a rosewood melodeon for $50; a piano, with plush top and lock and key, only $90 each; every sheet music and publication issued in the United States, constantly on hand, at wholesale or retail. New music issued daily. GORDON, No. 705 Broadway, near 4th-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAINES BROTHERS, AT their Warerooms, Nos. 333 and 334 4th-av., corner of 30th-st, would call attention to their assortment of their celebrated piano-fortes at all times an assortment of their celebrated piano-fortes of various styles, carved and plain, which they offer at liberal terms to suit the times.
HAINES BROS.

PIANOS TO LET, new and second-hand, and RENT ALLOWED AS ABOVE. J. M. PELTON

PIANOS, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 427 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, finished with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers will find it for their interest to call

PIANO-FORTES, GRAND AND SQUARE GRANDS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

FIRST PRIZE PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR SALE OR RENT AT VERY LOW RATES—Agency of Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, & A. & H. W. Smith's Celebrated Melodeons and improved New-York Pianos.
A. H. KANOUSE No. 428 Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON & CO.'S (SUCCESSORS TO RAVEN & BAVES,) Piano-forte manufactory, No. 128 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a

FURNITURE

WAREROOMS CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN Rosewood, of superior and warranted manufacture, with Mirror Doors, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FAY'S, No. 362 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. No

PARLOR SUITES AND BEDSTEADS.

PARLOR SUITES, COVERED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
FARNHAM WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 23,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

CHAMBER SUITES FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR manufacture, for sale by the manufacturer, at No. 50 Howard-st., formerly 70 Mercer-st.

STEAMBOATS

FARE 25 CENTS.—JUNE, 1858.—THE REGULar and old-established Line for SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON and RED BANK. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, June 26,	3½ P. M.	Saturday, June 26,	8 P. M.
Sunday, June 27,	9 A. M.	Sunday, June 27,	3 P. M.
Monday, June 28,	9 A. M.	Monday, June 28,	3½ P. M.
Tuesday, June 29,	9 A. M.	Tuesday, June 29,	4 P. M.
Wednes., June 30,	9 A. M.	Wednes., June 30,	4½ P. M.
Thursday, July 1,	6¾ A. M.	Thursday, July 1,	10½ A. M.
Friday, July 2,	7 A. M.	Friday, July 2,	10½ A. M.
Saturday, July 3,	9½ A. M.	Saturday, July 3,	1 P. M.
Sunday, July 4,	7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 4,	1½ P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c. Nelson Taylor's Squam Line of stages connect with this boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, John Bordett, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, June 29,	6 A. M.	Tuesday, June 29,	3½ P. M.
Wednesday, June 30,	8½ A. M.	Wednesday, June 30,	4 P. M.
Thursday, July 1,	7 A. M.	Thursday, July 1,	10½ A. M.
Friday, July 2,	11 A. M.	Friday, July 2,	6 P. M.
Saturday, July 3,	8 A. M.	Saturday, July 3,	11½ A. M.
Saturday, July 3,	3½ P. M.	Sunday, July 4,	1½ P. M.
Sunday, July 4,	7½ A. M.		

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.
Baight's line of stages for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, leaves Pier No. 29, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Arriving at		Returning next morning, leaves	
Bayles' Dock	3:05 P. M.	Glen Wood	6:30 A. M.
Great Neck	3:15 P. M.	Glen Cove	7:00 A. M.
Sands' Point	3:40 P. M.	Sands' Point	7:25 A. M.
Glen Cove	6:00 P. M.	Great Neck	7:45 A. M.
Glen Wood	6:50 P. M.	Bayles' Dock	8:00 A. M.
		Arrive at N. York	9:00 A. M.

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort can be chartered for Pic-Nic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delaney's Beck, at 7 New-Rochelle at 7¼, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

FOURTH AND FIFTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.—Persons seeking recreation and comfort on this, the Anniversary of our National Independence, will find the regular trips of the AURORA not only the cheapest, but most pleasant excursions out of the City, affording a fine opportunity to see the fortifications of Fort Hamilton, Fort Lafayette, Fort Tompkins, Fort Columbus, &c., the Neversink Highlands, and the whole contour of the Upper and Lower Bays, justly celebrated as the finest and most picturesque in the world; to enjoy the delightful sea breezes, and likewise to take a dip in the broad Atlantic at one of the most delightful bathing places on the sea shore.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼ o'clock; Spring-st. at 9¾, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4 North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6¼ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—STEAMER LIBERTY leaves Peck Slip, New-York, at 8½ A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7¼, 9¼ A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Landing at 10th st. at 8¾ and 9¼ A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare, 10 cents.

EXTRA TRIP.—TO BRIDGEPORT. FARE—50 CENTS.—On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 3 the steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck slip at 2 o'clock, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford and Boston Railroads.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall-st. every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

CHEAP TRAVELING—DAILY LINE—FARE only 25 cents. For Norwalk: The steamer CATALINE leaves every morning at 8 o'clock, from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 39, East River; Sundays excepted.

CHEAP TRAVELING.—FARE ONLY 50 CENTS to Bridgeport from Peck-slip, Pier No. 24, E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, M. Steamer BRIDGEPORT.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARtania every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.
Fourth of July Grand Annual Regatta at Newburg, on MONDAY, July 5, 1858 the large and commodious steamer WORCESTER, will leave Jersey City at 7 o'clock and Hoboken 7¼, Chambers-st., New-York, 7¾, Amos-st., 7¾ and 14th-st. at 8 o'clock A. M. landing at West Point and Cold Spring each way. The splendid brass band of the steamship *Persia* will accompany the boat. Returning, will leave Newburg directly after the race arriving in New-York at 7 o'clock P. M. Fare for the excursion to Newburg and back, 75 cents. Tickets to be had at No. 92 West-st., and at Nos. 211 and 241 Washington-st., and on board. Refreshments on board. The WORCESTER will make a grand moonlight excursion down the bay in the evening. See advertised bills of the day.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.
The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S new and splendid steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.

Leave Harlem.	Leave Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 00 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.
FARE 5 CENTS.
Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages on private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to with in two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN AND RETURN.—Fare $1 50 for the excursion. Berths free. This will afford New-Yorkers a most delightful morning's sail through Long Island Sound to New-Haven, where the day may be spent in admiring the celebrated "City of Elms," one of the capitals of Connecticut, and one of the most beautiful towns in New-England. The steamer ELM CITY, Capt. J. M. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, New-York, for New-Haven on MONDAY, July 5, at 7½ A. M. Returning, leave New-Haven for New-York the same night at 11, arriving about 5 A. M. Tuesday morning. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

GRAND REGATTA AT NEWBURG, JULY 5.—The large double-engine steamboat OHIO, Capt. E. R. FURGASON, will make an excursion to Newburg on July 5, landing at Grand-st., Williamsburg, at 6 o'clock A. M.; Delancey-st., 6¾; Pier No. 4 North River, 6¾; Spring-st., 7; Amos-st., 7¼; 30th-st. 7¾; Canal-st., 8¼; landing at Sing Sing each way. Boats and carriages entered for the above regatta will be taken up and returned by the above boat free of charge. The boat will leave Newburg immediately after the race is decided. Shelton's band is engaged for the excursion. Fare for the excursion, $1.

GRAND ANNIVERSARY EXCURSION TO COONEY ISLAND.—Fare 25 cents for the Excursion. The commodious steamer UNION will, on July 5, make three excursions to Coney Island as follows:

Williamsburg, Grand-st	6:00 A. M.	12:00 M.	3:15 P. M.
New-York, 10th-st	8:15 A. M.	12:15 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
New-York, Broome-st	8:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
New-York Peck slip	8:45 A. M.	12:40 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

Returning, leaves the Island, last trip, at 8½ o'clock P. M.

GRAND EXCURSION TO BRIDGEPORT, CT.—Fare 50 cents for the trip.—Fourth of July Excursion to and from Bridgeport by steamer ANSONIA. The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. JOHN BROOKS Jr., will leave Peck Slip, East River, on Saturday, July 3, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M., for Bridgeport. Returning, will leave Bridgeport, on Monday, July 5, 1858, at 8 o'clock A. M. for New-York. Tickets good to return on the 5th and 7th instants.

FOURTH OF JULY.—HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Excursion tickets from New-York to Yonkers and stations north as far as Poughkeepsie and return, good from the 30 to 5th inclusive, will be sold at Chambers and 32d sts. stations, (only,) on the 3d and 5th, at reduced fare. For hours of departure, &c., see bills and advertisements of the Company.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 9:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST AND SPLENdid sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 66 South-st., corner Pine.

COAL.

$4 50. PRIME ANTHRACITE COAL, $4 50.
AT $4 50 PER TON.
Of 2,000 pounds, delivered free of cartage, at Retail.
The undersigned are now delivering their celebrated Black Beech and hard Broad Mountain and prime Red Ash Coals, for Furnaces, Ranges, Grates and Stoves, direct from boats, at the above reduced price; from yard 25 cents per ton higher.
Orders can be left at our office No. 45 South-st., or with our agent THOMAS O'NEIL at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th-st., East River; at No. 96 West 33d-st.; and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 611 and 756 Broadway.
CHAS. A. BECKSCHEE & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 5th, 1858.
THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Cove Company's depôts at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore, Md. The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR EUROPE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN VIA GALWAY.
The Splendid Steamship
INDIAN EMPIRE,
3,000 tons burden,
Will positively leave NEW-YORK for GALWAY, (Ireland,) on MONDAY, July 5.
Her accommodations are of the first class. Passengers will be taken from New-York through to any part of Great Britain at the following greatly-reduced rates, including Steward's fees and provisions on the passage, to Galway:

First class	$95
Second class	50
Third class	35

A liberal table will be provided.
For passage, freight and further particulars, apply to
WM. A. HALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CAWADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, June 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails:

From New-York for Southampton.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
VANDERBILT, Sat. July 3	WEDNESDAY.....July 21
NORTH STAR Sat., July 31	WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 18
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 1

From New-York for Southampton.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL.....July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug. 11.
NORTH LIGHT.....Aug. 7	Sept. 4.	Sept. 8.

These steamships have water tight compartments.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WORTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 57 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. T. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Aug. 21.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 7. Steamers will ply between the Company's Wharf, Jersey City and the PERSIA, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. The AFRICA will sail July 21.
E. CUNARD
No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES Notary public, No. 13½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to CLIFFORD TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The MARION succeeds, on Wednesday, July 7. These steamers carry the Adams' Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARADIS, will leave on SATURDAY, 3d inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stage room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. L. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, to 6 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Nos. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—Steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODBULL, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, SATURDAY, July 3 at 4 o'clock, P. M., precisely. Cabin Passage, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice six cents per foot. Insurance at only one-half per cent. effected at our office. SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Capt. G. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Cabin Passage, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice six cents per foot. Insurance at one-half per cent effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Nos. 86 West-st.

FOR THE EAST.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CHESAPEAKE," SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No. 12, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time 30 hours. For passage or freight, apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The "Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. Bowne, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 P. M., for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

IRON AND HARDWARE

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the articles, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York Agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 88 John-st., up stairs.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR breaking the refrigerator; it can't be avoided if you use the ordinary ice tools. Instead, buy one of GIFFING'S Patent Ice Breakers, which will soon save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all Hardware and Furnishing stores. Manufactured by F. S. EVENS, No. 177 Greenwich-st.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior low price, desirable. Depôt in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 86 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

ONEIDA & SOUP SHOVELS AND SPADES, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE ST. LOUIS IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The foundry and machine shop, known as the St. Louis Novelty Works, are offered for sale. The establishment has a good stock of patterns, inches and tools for a general stationary engine and machine business, with a capacity for working seventy-five hands, and will be sold entire to a good purchaser, upon reasonable terms. The services of a competent man, well acquainted with the place and familiar with the business, can be secured by the purchaser, if desired. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing either of the undersigned at St. Louis, JAMES M. COBBITT, CHARLES DAYHA, WM. E. BIDDLECOME.

FOR SALE—A GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY, in the city of Newark, N. J. There is a population of 64,000, and this is the only manufactory of the kind in the city. There is also a store connected with the manufactory, situated in the principal street, and one of the finest stores in the city. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. This is an excellent opportunity for any one wishing to enter into the business. Address for two weeks, W. B., Box No. 504 Post-Office, Newark, N. J.

TO HATTERS—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR sale, the stock, fixtures, lease, good-will &c., of a retail hat store in Broadway, near Canal-st. The proprietor, being extensively engaged in the wholesale trade, finds he cannot give this store the proper attention. Apply at E. E. WATERS', No. 419 Broadway, up stairs.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.
Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing, Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 82 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 25. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established in 1840.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
9:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at and all stations North of Williams' Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
3:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st. and

NEW-YORK CITY.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon. Gen. NYE, the President, occupied the Chair, all the other members being present.

Reports on various charges against policemen were submitted and disposed of.

A resolution was offered by Mayor TIEMANN to the effect that the contractor for the removal of dead animals be immediately notified of the existence of such offal in the streets. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. BOWEN, Chauncey R. Jump, of the Twentieth Precinct, charged with uttering counterfeit coin, was dismissed from the force.

Mr. Reynolds, Chairman of the Committee of property holders of Murray Hill, opposed to permitting the Fourth-avenue Railroad to use steam below Forty-second street, informed the Board that notwithstanding the directions given to the General Superintendent to enforce the ordinance against the Railroad no visible effort had been made to do so.

Judge Clarke said that any man who offered obstruction to the enforcement of the ordinance, or aided and abetted in so doing, laid himself open to indictment,—a predicament in which the Superintendent seemed pretty much to have placed himself.

Mr. BOWEN, Mr. STRANAHAN, and other members, assured the gentleman that the ordinance would be carried into effect.

Mr. STILWELL reported recommendations on a number of charges against officers of the force, which were adopted.

An application from a hotel-keeper at Rockaway for policemen to prevent persons indecently exposing themselves on the beach during the Summer season, was laid on the table, Rockaway being out of the Metropolitan Police District.

The Board then went into secret session.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE CAUSED BY RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT.—A German, giving his name as PETER WILSON, took a room about ten days ago at the Seamen's Boarding-house, No. 7 Carlisle-street. He attended prayer meetings every day, read his Bible a great deal, and when not employed reading talked to the occupants of the house upon the subject of religion. About 8 o'clock Wednesday morning the report of a pistol was heard on the top of the house, and he was soon after found lying dead on the roof, a pistol clenched firmly in his hand, and his brains scattered about in every direction. An inquest was held on the body on Wednesday, and a verdict of death by suicide while temporarily deranged rendered. Nothing could be learned of the history of the deceased.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A COLORED WOMAN.—An inquest was held Wednesday upon the body of the colored woman known by the name of "Granny CLARK," who lived with her daughter at No. 58 Leonard-street. The body, as previously reported in the TIMES, was found in a box at the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and it was supposed that death was the result of foul play. A post mortem examination showed, however, that death was caused by consumption, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

Police Intelligence.

PECULIARLY UNPLEASANT PREDICAMENT FOR A GENTLEMAN—CITY STATION-HOUSES AND BED-BUGS.—A well-dressed and confident-looking young man attempted, at 10 P. M. on Wednesday, to pass a counterfeit bill at the store of Frederick Daell, in the Bowery. Mr. Daell detained the stranger while he sent for an officer. Following his detention, a man and a woman, who were outside the store, and who, undoubtedly, were "pals" of the prisoner, were observed suddenly to make active tracks from the premises. The young man protested in very vigorous English against going with the officer. His vigorous Saxon and accompanying expressive gesticulation with his fists failed to move either the unrelenting storekeeper or the sturdy official. He was taken to the Eleventh Ward Station-house, and would give no other name than "John Doe." The following concluding sentences from Captain Squires' official report of the matter to the Deputy Superintendent tells the rest of the story. "He put on some 'high airs,' and prayed loudly about a respectable gentleman being locked up among thieves. During the night he uttered divers terrific anathemas against the bed-bugs, who seemed to resist his intrusion upon their domain by a very vigorous assault upon his exquisite person."

RESORT FOR DISREPUTABLE CHARACTERS BROKEN UP.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Sergeant Lefferts and a posse of the Detective Police made a descent upon No. 15 White-street, an alleged resort for gamblers, burglars, confidence operators, thimble-riggers and pickpockets. There was a lively scampering among the inmates of the house to get out of the way of the Police. One or two periled their necks by jumping out of a rear window, but officers stood ready to extend to them the hand of welcome. It was deemed advisable, beforehand, to provide against such eccentric and dangerous exits, and so neatly was the affair managed that not a single one escaped. Ten men were arrested. The prisoners were taken to the Police Head-quarters and locked up to await an examination, which will take place to-day. Among those arrested were five whose likenesses already decorate the "Rogues' Gallery." A quantity of gambling checks were found in the house. John Jackson, the proprietor of the place, vehemently insists that his house is as reputable as any bar-room in the City—that he keeps as reputable liquors as any body else, sells as reputable cigars, and is patronized by a reputable, cash-paying people. Wm Kaufmann, a German, who owns the building and keeps a blacksmith's shop in the rear, says he hired the place to Jackson for a "Reading Room," but that he, some time since, made up his mind that the patrons of the place were a hard class of readers, whose presence he did not care to have about any place of his.

YOUNG BURGLARS ARRESTED.—At an early hour yesterday morning two young men were discovered by a policeman in Greenwich-street carrying a basket. When they saw the officer they dropped the basket and fled. The officer arrested one of them, who proved to be an Eighth Ward Short Boy, named Bryan Brady, and who subsequently was locked up by Justice QUACKENBUSH for trial. The basket contained about $200 worth of brass faucets, which had just been stolen from the manufactory of A. W. Metcalf in Desbrosses-street. A youth giving his name as George Williams was yesterday locked up to answer a charge of breaking into the liquor store of Edward Bonnal, No. 289 Bowery, and robbing the money drawer. The place has been broken into several times lately, and the prisoner confessed that he had committed the burglaries.

A WOMAN HANGING FROM A FOURTH-STORY WINDOW.—As Officer Patterson, of the Sixteenth Ward, was patrolling his beat, at 3 yesterday morning, he heard the cries of a female. In a minute or two he discovered a woman hanging by her hands on to the window-sill of the fourth-story window of the dwelling-house No. 195 Seventh avenue. He immediately rushed into the house, and succeeded in reaching the room in time to save her life. The woman, whose name is Mary Duffy, is an Irish woman, of intemperate habits, and has recently been suffering from delirium tremens. Her friends were cautioned to keep a sharper eye on her, and not to allow her in future to sleep at such an elevated height from the ground.

ANOTHER EMETIC CASE.—A well-dressed young fellow, who refused to give his name, was arrested, Wednesday, for attempting to pass a counterfeit bill at a lager-bier saloon in the Fourteenth Ward. He was taken to the Station-house, and no counterfeit money being found on his person, Captain Williamson—having been told by Officer Montgomery, who made the arrest, that he had swallowed something—gave the fellow an emetic. The emetic was swallowed under violent protest, but it had the desired effect. Several counterfeit bills were thrown up, comprising new counterfeit fives on the Commercial Bank of Troy, and new counterfeit ones on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Poughkeepsie. He threw away a pocket-book, which could not be found.

OPPOSED TO BEING ARRESTED.—Wm. Beardom, alias "Billy Cotton," well known to the Police of the Fourth Ward, where he resides, knocked a stranger down on Monday night, for which Officer Hoy arrested him. The prisoner drew back his fist and sent it with such momentum against the head of the officer that it knocked the latter down. The officer jumped up in quick time and hit Billy over the head with his club, which had a very mollifying effect upon him. The officer took him directly to the Station-house without further difficulty. Justice WELSH yesterday committed him to the Tombs.

THE STABBING CASE AT BLANCARD'S HOTEL.—The lawyer, Edward J. Anderson, who stabbed Captain Dunham a few nights since at Blancard's Hotel, in Broadway, was yesterday admitted to bail by Justice QUACKENBUSH in $5,000 to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions. Edward Dunn, of No. 300 Madison street, and Daniel Mehan, of No. 67 Spring-street, became his sureties. Captain Dunham is pronounced out of danger.

BOGUS CHECK OPERATOR.—Edward M. King, a resident of Williamsburg, was, Wednesday, held to bail by Justice CONNOLLY, to answer a charge of passing a bogus check for $151 91 on the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg. He bought six barrels of sugar at No. 192 Front-street, and, it is alleged, gave the check in payment for them,—the check proving worthless, as he had no money in the bank to meet it.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE PILOT LAWS.—A warrant was issued on Wednesday for the arrest of Capt. Clark, of the steamtug A. Clark, on the charge that, although not a licensed pilot, he had piloted four vessels through Hurl-Gate, in violation of the Pilot laws. Henry A. Mason, an East River pilot, preferred the complaint.

TEARING UP A NOTE.—A German, named Geo. H. Cordes, was committed to the Tombs, Wednesday, to answer a charge of tearing up a promissory note for $200, presented to him for payment. The note was given to Mrs. Adey, of No. 106 Baxter-street.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—It is deserving of remark that during the past three months the Mayor's squad have been so active as to effect no fewer than 1,275 arrests. They have also returned to parties defrauded at mock auctions, to others swindled by bogus tickets, and in other fraudulent ways, no less than $12,000 during the same period.

On Thursday, John Farlow, in the employ of Mr. John A. Davis, boot dealer, Beekman-street, was brought up on charge of stealing a pair of gaiter boots. Committed for examination.

A party named Bell was arrested for keeping an intelligence office in Howard-street without a license. Judgment suspended.

FIRE IN ELIZABETH-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Fifth District, at 5 P. M. yesterday, was caused by the roof of the dwelling-house No. 211 Elizabeth street catching fire from a spark from the chimney. The fire was speedily extinguished, the damage not exceeding $25. No insurance.

[Advertisement.]

☞ SWAN & CO.'S Lottery Commissioners indorsed by the Mayor and Postmaster of Augusta, and an Ex-United States Senator of Georgia.

A CARD

From the Commissioners, and Certificates from the Mayor and others of the City of Augusta:

Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia:

This is to certify that we have superintended the drawings of the Sparta Academy Lottery, SAMUEL SWAN & Co., managers at Augusta, Georgia, from the commencement of its drawings, and still continue to superintend the same. Each drawing is solely and exclusively under our control, and we can assure the public that the managers are men of honor, respectability and fair dealing, and everything connected with the entire business is carried on with the most scrupulous and exact integrity.

LEON P. DUGAS,
FREDERIC C. BARBER,
Commissioners of Sparta Academy Lottery.
AUGUSTA, Ga., June 7, 1858.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 7, 1858.

From long personal acquaintance with LEON P. DUGAS and FREDERIC C. BARBER, we take great pleasure in certifying that they are men of the highest integrity and probity, and in this community are esteemed and regarded as highly honorable and worthy citizens.

HON. B. CONLEY,
Mayor of the City of Augusta.
JAMES M. SMYTHE, Esq.,
Postmaster of the City of Augusta.
Hon. JOHN P. KING,
Formerly U. S. Senator.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRANDRETH'S PILLS, sugar-coated, have neither taste nor smell, and will keep for all time and in any climate. Families will find them, thus prepared, or otherwise, admirably adapted for children, or for the varied infirmities of maturer years. Brandreth's Pills cure by opening the natural outlets, and giving nature a chance to get rid of disease naturally. The experience of a life-time, and the sale of twenty-one millions boxes of the Pills, are satisfactory evidence that they are invaluable. They should be used in the prevailing dysentery, and the cure will be immediate. Principal office, No. 294 Canal-street. Sold also at No. 206 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-street. Vegetable Universal Pills, 25 cents a box; Sugar-coated, 13 cents, twelve pills in a box.

[Advertisement.]

"WHO IS YOUR 'ATTER?"—This question, painted on a handbill, drew thousands to the store of a celebrated English hatter. Let it equally benefit the inimitable KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, for his Summer style is fashionable, elegant and suited to any countenance. Our friends will take the hint.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Persons leading sedentary lives will find in HOLLOWAY'S Pills the best substitute for exercise which science can supply, and in his Ointment a remedy for all ulcerous diseases. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU takes his benefit at this favorite Theatre, and presents four amusing pieces. The youthful Irish Comedian, "Master ALFRED STEWART," Miss MARIA BARTON, and all the favorites appear.

[Advertisement.]

TO KEEP COOL IN HOT WEATHER—Wear the RANKIN'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-VESTS—light, elastic, gently absorbing perspiration, and extremely cheap. A. RANKIN & Co., No. 96 Bowery.

LONG ISLAND.

COMMENCEMENT OF PACKER INSTITUTE.—The annual commencement of the Packer Institute, in Joralemon-street, held last evening, was a pleasant occasion, as it always is. The graduating class numbered thirty young ladies—the largest company that have ever received diplomas at one time in this Institution. The reports in the Academic and Collegiate Departments were read by Dr. BELL and the Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON. The Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK read the report on Compositions. The number of compositions placed in the hands of the Committee was seventy-seven. Of these, twenty-six were specially named as deserving of commendation. Eight were selected from the whole number to be read publicly, the readers being J. M. VAN COTT, Esq., and Professor RAYMOND. "Great Men's Wives" was the first read; it was a very just homily to young maidens who hoped to be wives. "Humbugs," "Life a Game," and others, were read. The Committee on Compositions favored the pupils with some excellent criticism. The exercises were enlivened with a variety of songs, three of which were original compositions, including a "Farewell to the Graduates," sung by all the pupils. The Institution is in a flourishing condition, continuing under the capable supervision of Mr. CRITTENDEN.

Brooklyn Items.

BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—The Commencement of this Institution took place at the Athenæum Wednesday evening. The audience was very large, the exercises were exceedingly interesting and the address of the Principal, Dr. RAYMOND, pertinent and pungent. The declamations by the boys were generally well-delivered, and for the most part learned by heart; one or two, indeed, like unfinished business, had not been sufficiently committed, but as a general thing there was nothing to complain of. It was a pleasant occasion.

OPENING OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL GYMNASIUM.—The teachers and pupils of Public School No. 19 on Tenth-street, Brooklyn, Eastern District, assembled at the School, yesterday afternoon, to inaugurate the new Health Department and Gymnasium, which has been recently organized there. After declamation and singing by the scholars, the guests were invited to the large hall in the upper story of the building where the pupils were put through a course of calisthenics to their own great physical advantage and the edification of the company. Addresses from Prof. METCALFE, Mr. TUTTLE, Alderman HUNTLY, Mr. SEDGWICK, of the Metropolitan Gymnasium, New-York, and Mr. STUART closed the exercises.

A correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser* says a traveling daguerreotypist was horsewhipped at East Hampton, L. I., last Friday. He invited two little girls to his rooms, offering to take their pictures without charge. Delighted with the idea, they accepted the invitation, and one at a time went in. Their ages were eight and ten. He exposed their persons and behaved in a manner not to be described here. The next day they told their father, who went immediately to search him out, but finding he had made tracks for other parts, he took a few of his neighbors, men of sense, standing and strength, and set out for the retreat of the unprincipled scamp. They found him about two miles out of town, took him aside, explained to him the nature of his offence and of their errand. They then seized him by the collar and inflicted about fifty cuts with a good stout horsewhip around his lower extremities.

FIRES.—At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the carpenter-shop of TRUE W. ROBBINS, on Oxford-street, near De Kalb avenue, was destroyed by fire. Loss $250.

The alarm of fire at 11¼ o'clock Wednesday night was caused by a bonfire kindled at the foot of Atlantic street.

A shed, in the rear of No. 81 Hudson avenue, accidentally caught fire, yesterday, but the fire was speedily extinguished by residents in the vicinity.

A stable, corner of Hamilton-street and Lafayette-avenue, was partially destroyed by fire.

MAN MISSING.—A man named FREDERICK OSTHMAN, residing in Van Brunt-street, Red Hook Point, left his home Tuesday afternoon to look for a horse, and has not since been seen by his family. He left in his shirt-sleeves. It is feared that he has met with some accident. The middle finger of his right hand is crooked and stiff. He had on light gray cassimere pants, calf gaiters, light Summer cap and pink shirt.

CIRCUIT COURT NOTICE.—Special motions for July must be noticed, for the first Monday, but on account of the celebration of the Fourth, they will lie over until the 12th, when Judge EMOTT will be present, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Jersey City Items.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.—The Committee of the Common Council of Jersey City have made arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July on Monday next, as follows: At sunrise the Continentals will fire a salute of thirteen guns from the Cunard dock; at noon, thirty-two guns will be fired and the church bells rung. Also, at sunset. No public parade will take place, and no oration is expected to be delivered. In the evening, at 7 o'clock, fireworks will be let off at Hamilton-square, and Dodworth's full band will be in attendance. The Common Council have made an appropriation of but five hundred dollars, consequently the Committee were obliged to confine themselves within that limit.

SUPPOSED SUN-STROKES.—A woman and two men were cared for yesterday, being found in the street laboring under what was supposed to be *coup de soleil*. One of the men was found to be subject to fits, and and neither of them were found to be genuine *coups*.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening, a little girl, about six years of age, while carrying a child about one year old, in Sussex-street, near Hudson, stumbled and fell, injuring the babe very seriously about the head. It was feared, at first, that the skull was fractured, but on examination the wounds were found to be but superficial.

The Evils of Slavery—Letter from Hon. John Letcher, of Virginia.

From the Richmond South.

LEXINGTON, Va., Friday, June 25, 1858.

To the Editor of the South:

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 21st inst., contains an article on the Gubernatorial election, in which reference is made to Dr. RUFFNER'S address on the subject of Slavery, and the connection of myself and others with its publication. I have no complaint to make of the editor for his reference, as my acts and opinions are proper subjects of criticism, nor do I seek to evade any just responsibility for either.

At the time of the publication of that Address, I state frankly, that I did regard Slavery as a social and political evil. I did not regard it then, or since, as a moral evil, for I was at that time, have been ever since, and am now the owner of slave property, by purchase, and not by inheritance. I think I hazard nothing in saying that, at that day, such an opinion was held by a large number of the citizens of Virginia, on both sides of the Blue Ridge. Since that time much more attention has been given to the question; it has been much more thoroughly examined in all its bearings, and is much better understood, not only in Virginia, but throughout the entire South. All must admit, that within the past ten years, the question has been discussed with an ability never before expended upon it, and an impression thus made upon the public mind that has resulted in an almost entire revolution of public sentiment. Previous to 1847, I had given very little consideration to it; subsequently, however, I did examine it, and became entirely satisfied, not only that my opinion, as to the social and political influence of the institution, was erroneous, but I acknowledged my error.

When I became a candidate for a seat in the Reform Convention, the subject having been alluded to in the progress of the canvass, I answered in my speech to the people of Augusta, that I had changed my opinion, and stated that if my fidelity to the institution was distrusted by any man, it was his duty to oppose my election to the position I sought at the hands of the people. I was elected, and my course in the Convention, and for the past seven sessions in Congress on all matters connected with Slavery, will attest the sincerity of my convictions. The Journals of both Bodies are accessible, and to them I refer for my votes.

The Whig of the 23d inst., contains a much longer article on the same subject, which embodies the letter addressed to Dr. RUFFNER, and sundry extracts from the address. The speech delivered in the Franklin Society was a calm argument on the social and political influence of Slavery upon agricultural and mechanical development of Western Virginia. The published address contained many things so exceptionable that those (with one exception, I believe) who called upon him to publish the speech, refused to contribute to the cost of the publication of the pamphlet. These facts are well known here.

In conclusion, I have only to add, that those who distrust my fidelity to my native State and her institutions, are bound by every consideration of duty to them elves, and the community in which we live, to oppose my elevation to any political position I may aspire to.

J. LETCHER.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The Syracuse *Daily Standard* says: "Gov. KING, Hon. WM. KELLEY, Hon. B. N. HUNTINGTON, Hon. DAVID WAGER, S. P. JOHNSON, Esq., and other Commissioners of this Institution, were in session on Monday, for the purpose of awarding the contract for its erection. We understand that the question of location is one about which the Commissioners are much exercised. It is evident that the location at Ovid is not satisfactory nor advantageous, and that the Commissioners seriously contemplate exchanging it for one more desirable.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 1.

$1,000 Ohio State 6s '60	100½	105 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	82⅞
2,000 Va. 6s ex int	92½	300 do.	82⅞
50,000 Mo. St 6s ex.in. b60	85	50 do. b60	82⅞
3,000 Tn. St 6s '90 ex.int	91¼	500 do. s60	82
1,000 Cal. State 7s	85	700 do. s30	82⅞
500 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	82⅞	700 do.	82⅞
500 Ill. C. R. R. b	85½	650 do. c	82¼
1,000 do.	84	150 do. s10	82⅞
15,000 LaC.&M.1 g.b.s30	34½	100 do. s30	82
18,000 do. c	34½	100 Hud. River R. R. c	26½
10,000 do. s60	33	620 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	73¾
10,000 do.	33½	150 do.	73⅞
17,000 do. s3	34½	200 do. b3	73⅞
6,000 do.	34	100 do. s60	73¾
3,000 Har.3d m b. ex in	55½	100 Harlem R. R. b60	19
200 Erie R. R. s10	17½	100 Harlem R. R. pfd.	21½
50 do.	17¼	600 Reading R. R.	44⅞
100 Mer. Bank	110	100 do.	44⅞
12 Atlantic Bank	77	400 do. b60	44¼
100 Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	98½	900 do. s10	44
16 Penn. Coal Co.	74	20 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	21½
100 Far. Loan & T. Co.	50	145 M. S. & N. I. pref.	
20 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	85⅞	stock b60	42½
210 do.	85⅞	70 do.	42⅞
600 do. b60	85½	10 Panama R. ex.div.	102
100 do. c	85½	50 Ill. Cen. R. s60	75
100 do. s60	85	200 LaCrosse & Mil. R.	6⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Cal. St. 7s N. B.	86	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	33½
2,000 Ohio St. 6s '60	100½	100 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	73⅞
1,300 Ohio 6s '86	93	50 do.	73⅞
8,000 do.	95	200 Reading R. R. s60	42
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	91¼	250 do.	44
48,000 Mo. State 6s	85	250 do. s15	43⅞
15,000 Brook.Cy 6s ex.in	96	150 M. S. & N. In. R. R. s30	21½
6,000 LaC.&M.L.G.Bds	33	100 Ill. Cen. R. R.	78
4,000 do.	33½	150 do. s30	76½
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d M.B.	89	200 Gal. & Chi. R. R. s30	85½
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R. b10	82⅞	100 do. s60	85⅞
200 do. s3	82⅞	200 do.	86

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$780 G. W. M. L. s. of 1857	54½	20 Bowery Fire I. Co.	170
400 do. 1855	45	50 do.	165⅞
20,000 Sac. Co. 10 ℔ c.b.	30	10 Metropolitan F. I. Co.	100
500 T. C. & I. Co 1st m	85	20 Firemen's I. Co.	146
1,000 M. City, Tenn. 6s	71½	10 Amer. Express Co.	87¼
2,000 LaC. & Mil. R. 7s.	34	12 Second-av. R.	92
5,000 C. of Wheeli'g 6s	31	10 Manhattan Bank.	135
3,000 City of Wat'n 6s	36½	25 Metropolitan Bank.	105⅞
4,000 T. of Wat. Wis. 8s	39	50 Security F. I. Co.	115
4,000 Phil. G. Co. 6s each	23	50 Safeguard F. I. Co.	23
20 Gallatin F. I. Co.	90½	20 Harlem R.	9⅞
12 Continental Bank	96	20 New World F. I. Co.	105
5 Resolute F. I. Co.	107⅞		

THURSDAY, July 1—P. M.

There has been some activity in the Street to-day in the way of paying and collecting the half yearly dividends. But the movement makes no change in the price or easy supply of money, nor do the collections for foreign account perceptibly influence the rates of Exchange. We quote demand money loans at 4 ℔ cent.; short discounts on prime paper 4 ℔ cent.; 90 days to 6 months' paper 5@6 ℔ cent.; bills on London 109¾ @109⅞; Paris f. 5,12½ to the dollar. There is little or no export demand for Bullion. The half yearly payments, this morning, of interest on the Federal and State loans have stiffened the demand for United States 6s of 1867–'68, and for Missouris, Tennessees, &c. The State of New-York pays off, of the principal of her loans, over $3,000,000, while the new negotiations only amount to $1,800,000. We hear of no important defaults in the payment of interest on City obligations. A number of the old cases of Railway default remain unprovided for. A large amount of money is disbursed for Bank and Insurance dividends this week. The first State Loan of the new Commonwealth of Minnesota, was awarded by the Governor and Treasurer, now in the City, to-day, at 100¾ ℔ cent for an 8 ℔ cent. stock, to run to 1867, to Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & CO. Messrs. F. P. JAMES and T. P. RICHARDS each bid for a similar stock at par. The other bids were for a stock bearing 9@10 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The Loan is for State purposes alone. The total amount offered for was $1,573,000. The proposals were for $250,000, at the lowest rate of interest, not to exceed 10 ℔ cent. ℔ annum.

At the Stock Exchange, the leading business on the Share list was in New-York Central, which was offered freely, on the *Bear* account, 60@30 days, at 82 ℔ cent., said to be on the unfavorable result rumored of the Buffalo conference of Railway people. The cash stock opened with sales at 82¾, and closed 82⅞ ℔ cent. There was no additional information, by telegraph, in the afternoon papers, in regard to the result of the Convention, nor do the *Bulls* in the stock any more than the other party, seem to calculate upon a compromise of the difficulties raised by the Erie Company. The quotation closed steady, 82¾@⅞ ℔ cent. The principal sellers on time are connected with the direction of the Erie Road. The Western shares were higher and closed firm: Rock Island 73¾; Galena, 86@85¾, and Illinois Central 78 ℔ cent.—the last an advance of 4 ℔ cent. on the lowest sales of yesterday. Reading left off 44 cash, while contracts were made at 43, seller to deliver in 60 days. There were heavy sales of La Crosse Land Grants at 34¾ down to 33 ℔ cent., cash, and 33@32½, seller 60 days. Missouri Sixes sold at 85 ex dividend, and Tennessees 91¼ ex dividend. There were bids at the close for $50,000@$100,000 Missouris 85@85¼, cash, and $200,000, buyer 60 days, at 85¼ ℔ cent. Brooklyn City Sixes brought 96 ex dividend. The general market closed steady.

The July interest on the debt of the State of Illinois is provided for with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., Exchange-place, instead of American Exchange Bank, as reported in our paper of yesterday.

The London circular of Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, broker in American stocks, says of the Illinois Central:

"We trust, that with $60 unpaid on 174,964 shares, representing a capital on which the Directors can draw of $10,497,840 a sum amply sufficient to meet all their wants until the redemption of the bonds, we shall have an end of this resort to floating liabilities and continued creation of debt. It is unseemly even, for men of the known wealth of the proprietary of this railroad to be borrowing money in Wall-street at exorbitant rates of interest, when a call would raise the credit of the Company to the highest point."

As Monday next, July 5, will be kept as a close holiday, the suggestion is made that the City Banks will send in their weekly averages on Saturday, in time for publication in the TIMES, the official paper of the Bank Department, on Monday morning, and for the accommodation also of the other morning papers who use the footings of the weekly statement as made up at the Clearing House. The averages will of course be for only five business days instead of six.

The Importers' & Traders' Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ℔ cent., payable on and after July 12.

The following is this day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$157,111 42
Payments	228,901 57
Balance	6,415,663 28

The receipts include $81,000 from Customs.

The increase of receipts for Customs at this office in June, 1858, was $785,861 93, and not $1,214,138 07, as per monthly statement.

The Illinois State Interest is payable at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place, and not at the American Exchange Bank.

The following is the official statement of deposits and coinage at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, during the month of June, 1858:

GOLD BULLION DEPOSITED.	Value.
From California	$759,295 00
Other sources	56,155 00
Total gold deposits	$815,450 00
SILVER BULLION DEPOSITED.	
Including silver purchases	$269,600 00
Spanish and Mexican fractions of a dollar, received in exchange for new cents	30,000 00
Total silver	$299,600 00
Copper cents (O. S.) received in exchange for new cents	3,580 00
Total deposits	$1,118,630 00

COINAGE EXECUTED—GOLD.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	38,579	$771,580
SILVER.		
Half Dollars	300,000	$150,000
Quarter Dollars	520,000	130,000
Total	820,000	$280,000
COPPER.		
Cents	2,600,000	$26,000
RECAPITULATION.		
Gold Coinage	38,579	$771,580
Silver Coinage	820,000	280,000
Copper Coinage	2,600,000	26,000
Total	3,458,579	$1,077,580

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

METROPOLITAN BANK, No 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1858.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. payable on and after the 1st Monday of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the day of payment.
By order. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

KENOSHA, ROCKFORD, AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.
☞ THE INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, ON Farm Mortgage Bonds, issued to Kenosha and Rockford Railroad, and interest on Kenosha (Wis.) City Bonds, and Farm Mortgage Bonds, issued to Kenosha and Beloit Railroad, also on First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid at the People's Bank in New-York, on and after July 1, upon presentation of proper coupons.

Real Estate—THURSDAY, July 1.

There was a second partition sale by order of the Sup. Court, by EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., of property on Liberty and Elm streets, namely: No. 133 Liberty-street, N. S., between Washington and Greenwich streets, with building, 25.6 front, 15.6 rear and sides 73.3 and 75 feet, was bought by P. R. VANDUSER for $6,325; on the previous occasion we think it brought $6,750. Also, No. 32 Elm-street, southwest corner of Pearl-street 25x73 3, was bought by the same gentleman for $12,000, which seemed to be regarded as below its actual value. It previously sold for $10,600. By some irregularity this property was sold over again to-day.

Mr. W. H. FRANKLIN sold a lot on the south side of Thirty-second street, 237.6 feet east of Eighth avenue, 21.10½x98.9 feet, improved with a four story brick house on both front and rear, in the case of the New-York Building Association vs. John Collingwood and others. It brought $1,200 above the foreclosed mortgage of $3,300—say $4,500.

We have received from Mr. A. J. BLEECKER the following report of his sale yesterday of Yonkers property, which we then alluded to. The numbers refer to the map:

2 lots on South Broadway, Nos. 75 and 77, $575 each	$1,150
1 lot on Washington street, No. 1	290
2 lots on Washington-street, Nos. 26 and 28, $295 each	590
4 lots on St. Mary's-street, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69, $275 each	1,100
1 lot on Buena Vista-avenue, No. 105	552
3 lots on Washington street, Nos. 33, 35 and 37, $280 each	840
4 lots on Grinnell-street, Nos. 44, 46, 48 and 50, $345 each	1,380
1 lot corner Grinnell and Hudson streets, No. 86	450
3 lots on Hudson street, Nos. 44, 46 and 48, $425 each	1,275
1 lot on Dépôt-street, No. 6	700
1 lot on Hudson-street, No. 25	650
1 lot on Woodbine-street, No. 17	400
1 lot on Warburton-avenue, No. 60	650
5 lots on Buena Vista-avenue, Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83, $800 each	4,000

We hear of large amounts of money offered on bond and mortgage at 6 ℔ cent., but the security required, both as to amount and quality, cannot be readily found.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull; sales 400 bbls., at $3 75@$4 for common superfine Illinois to choice do., and Wisconsin; $4 25@$4 30 for Extra Ohio; also, 1,000 bbls. sour at $2 75@$3 25. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 3,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 66c @70c. for inferior to good. CORN steady; sales 4,000 bushels prime at 61c. OATS lower; sales 5,000 bushels, at 38½c., free on board. WHISKY steady; held at 21c. FREIGHTS dull, at 10c. on Wheat, and 30c on Flour, to New-York. *Lake Imports in the 24 hours ending at noon*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, July 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT very dull; sales Chicago Spring at 76c. CORN scarce. No arrivals of Grain vessels. FREIGHTS dull. *Canal Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 27,000 bushels Wheat; 5,000 bush. Oats.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 1.

FLOUR firm at $3 90@$4. CORN firm at 50c. WHISKY steady at 19c. MESS PORK in moderate demand, at $14 50. BULK MEATS dull. LARD buoyant at 9¾c.@10c.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm at a decline of ½c.; sales of 25,000 bushels at 65½c. CORN is steady; sales at 55c. OATS firm. *Shipments to Buffalo*—30,000 bushels Wheat; 26,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—21,000 bushels Wheat; 27,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts*—1,300 bbls. Flour; 100,000 bushels Wheat; 35,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 1—6 P. M.

Market quiet for FLOUR; sales limited. WHEAT offered in fair quantity, but sales not large. Chicago Spring sold at 85c., and White Michigan at $1 12½. Sales of Four-Rowed State BARLEY at 56c., and Canada at 60c. CORN ranges from 65c. for damaged in cargoes to 70c.@72c. for Prime in car lots; sales 16,000 bushels. Western OATS—Sales 8,000 bushels on private terms. WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls. at 22c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 1—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull, and no sales of sound; sales 900 bbls. Sour, at $2 75@$3 25. WHEAT very dull; Chicago Spring unsalable over 70c. Standard CORN held steadily, nominally at 60c.@61c. Sound OATS lower; sales 5,000 bushels, at 38½c., on the spot. WHISKY held firm. FREIGHTS dull. *Lake Imports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 81,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 1.

FLOUR is extremely inactive. WHEAT—White, $1 10@$1 15; Red, $1@$1 05. CORN active. Southern Yellow at 76½c. WHISKY scarce at 22c.@23.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 30.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were 1,800 bales, at firm and unchanged prices. FLOUR has declined; Superfine, $4 20. TOBACCO quiet and easier, but quotations unchanged. White WHEAT, $1. BACON—Prime, 7¾c. WHISKY, 20½c. Other articles unchanged.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Thursday—First Board*—$1,900 City 6s, 95½; 900 do. New, 100⅞; 3,100 do., New, 100⅞; $400 City Railroad 6s, 95¾; $3,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mort., 87; $5,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 97; $3,500 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 74½; 120 Reading Railroad, 22¼; 1 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41¼; 57 do. 41; 100 Lehigh Zinc, ¾; 100 New Creek, ¾; 40 Harrisburg Railroad, 56; 6 Norristown Railroad, 52¾; 6 Morris Canal, Pref., 102; 15 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 98½.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 110; Philadelphia 6s, 95¾@96; Philadelphia 6s, R. R. 95¾@96; Philadelphia 6s, new, 100⅞@100⅞; Pennsylvania 6s, 87 @88; Reading Railroad, 22@22½; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 74½@75; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '44, 87; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86, 85½@70; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41@41¼; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 96; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 86½@87½; Morris Canal Consolidated 49; Morris Canal Preferred, 101½@102; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 66@67½; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 59@60; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 7⅞@8¾; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 18@18½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10½@10¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 64@65; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 7s, 2d mort., 38; Long Island Railroad, 11¼@11¾; Girard Bk., 11@11¼; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 47@48; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8@8¼; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 61@63; New Creek, ¾@⅞; Catawissa Railroad, 5@7; Lehigh Zinc, ¾@1.

Crop Prospects.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, June 30.

We have received, within the past week, reliable crop advices from between one and two hundred districts, chiefly in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, but including many points in Missouri, Illinois, Virginia, Tennessee and other States. From this information, which we have examined and digested, the following conclusions are deducible:

1. The Wheat crop, though seriously injured in some localities, by excessive rains, rust, weevil, smut, &c., may, as a whole, be set down as a good one—rather above than below an average, both as regards quantity and quality. This crop, added to the large stocks of last year's yield, will furnish supplies for the ensuing consumptive year, considerably in excess of any season for some years past.

2. Oats have been seriously injured in Kentucky, Tennessee and some other Southern States, but in the middle Western States the yield promises to be very heavy. Taking the country through, the indications are the crop will be a good one.

3. Barley and Rye will make a full average yield.

4. Hay is generally very good. Reports of a short crop are rare, while from almost every section we have advices of an abundant yield. This crop will be a large one.

5. Potatoes promise well, and with favorable weather hereafter the yield will be large. The quality of the crop now in market is very good.

6. Fruit will be short. This applies to almost every variety. There will not, however, be a total failure of any description. This is the best that can be said for apples, pears, peaches and plums.

7. Corn, though quite backward, is now doing well, and all that can be said about it is, that the prospects are favorable for a fair, if not an average crop. Much land intended for this crop will not be planted, but this omission has been confined chiefly to the lowest bottoms. On sandy soil and rolling clay lands, we think all the ground intended for Corn has been planted, and that on the whole a basis has been laid for a fair crop. Its condition, however, is a critical one. A dry Summer, or early frosts, would prove fatal; but, with favorable weather, nothing is to be feared.

Domestic Wool Trade.

Messrs. GOODALE & CO., in their monthly Circular, dated Cleveland, Ohio, July 1, 1858, say: "Our receipts at the present time are very brisk, although the amount in store at this time is not equal to that of former years, which may be attributed to the unfavorable weather for shearing. We have effected sales of only extremely coarse and fine grades, which we quote at 30c. for No. 5, and 50c. for super. The indications are far more favorable than we anticipated two months ago, at which time the views of manufacturers were much lower than at the present time. During the last two weeks, a large amount of low and medium Wools have changed hands in this State, prices starting at 22c @33c., and by the competition of buyers rapidly advancing to 28c.@40c. The average price paid in the country at this time is about 35c., which, however, does not command the best clips. The manner of operating, so far, this season, has been unlike that of any former years. Agents have had positive instructions not to exceed a given price for any quality of wool, and this has had the effect to bring out a much larger proportion of low wools, and to leave a much larger proportion of fine, to be sold than during any former years. We have heard of a few fine clips being bought through the country at 42c.@44c @45c. Our advices from Michigan are very reliable, giving a similar state of the market there, prices starting at 27c.@31c., and advancing quickly to 33c.@35c. We are advised that one prominent buyer has withdrawn from the market, in Michigan, deeming the latter rate too high. The Wool market through the West presents quite an anomaly. Manufacturers measure the prices they wish to pay by their good or bad luck during the past six months, whilst speculators seem to measure them by the amount of money they can command and the competition surrounding them. Those who complain of too high prices follow in the wake of bolder operators, and are rapidly taking up the coarse wools at satisfactory prices to growers, except in certain localities, where prices remain low. We would advise growers in such places to hold their wools until they are wanted for consumption, and should they wish to realize, we would suggest that they forward their Wool to us, take an advance, and abide the result of a more favorable market."

Messrs. COATES & BROWN, of Philadelphia, in their annual Wool circular, say: "In June, 1857, we mentioned in our circular, that the modification of the tariff by opening to our manufacturers an extensive assortment of wools adapted to their purposes, would very materially reduce the price of domestic Wools as soon as the prices should decline in foreign markets. The conditions there alluded to now exist. Wools are very low in all the great markets of Europe, and American manufacturers can import free of duty, in the unwashed state, Wools equal in quality to the best grown in this country.

There are several reasons why we think Wool will be likely to maintain a more even range of prices the coming season, viz.: 1st—The prevailing disposition in all not to speculate. 2d—That the Fall trade will probably be light—the entire West and Northwest being very destitute of money, and cannot therefore buy many goods, and, as a consequence, Woolen goods will not improve in prices as manufacturers have hoped they would. Again, the men now running the factories are much more independent and able than those who were in the same position previous to the panic, many of whom were then obliged to purchase Wool whatever the price, in order to keep their mills in operation. The present class will only make goods so long as they are remunerated, and will not pay higher for wool than the manufactured article will justify. Summing up all these considerations, we arrive at the conclusion that prices will of necessity remain very much as they are, or perhaps decline a little, as they are now somewhat elevated by the great scarcity of desirable wools which has characterized the markets for the past few weeks. Another natural consequence of these conditions we think will be, that buyers will use more discrimination in making their selections, giving encouraging prices to those who put up their wool well, and only buying badly handled clips at an allowance in proportion to their condition, thus promoting the true interests of all."

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

M. RADER'S MONTHLY TOBACCO CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 1, 1858.

Various influences still continue to operate against a reanimation of the trade, the principal ones being the prevailing excessive heat, and the diversity of opinion between holders and buyers, as to the value of domestic Wrappers, which necessarily affects the traffic in Spanish Leaf. It will likely take some weeks yet to decide this question, as the prospects of the new crop will bear some influence, when no doubt a brisker demand will spring up for all sorts. Havana fillers, old crop, were sold at 30c.@32c.; two common parcels at 26c.@29c.; assorted old crop at 36c.@52c. Of new we have but little offering in the market which was deemed desirable, but good lots were in demand, and the arrivals ℔ *Fernax* will receive good attendance. The sales of Cuba are very limited, whilst stocks are accumulating, and further additions advised, prices now range from 19c.@22c. The only sale of note was 1,050 bales Sagua, which, although sold at a comparatively low price, has done as well as could be done this season. Of Yara but a small lot was on the market, and placed at 34c.; 294 bales, latterly arrived, have not yet been landed. With Cienfuegos Tobacco we are overstocked; the article lacks quality; a parcel of 75 bales was sold at 22½c., but for the bulk of the stock buyers do not feel inclined to offer as high.

The transactions in Leaf of domestic growth were also limited. About 600 cases Connecticut, as many Ohio, and some 300 cases Pennsylvania Seed Leaf were sold at previous quotations. About 160 cases Florida, mostly at 24c., which nearly clears the market of this sort. Of old crop Kentucky there is scarcely any left; for new crop the demand, in the absence of export inquiry, is still limited; our jobbers and cutters still hold off, expecting prices to go lower, whilst factors feel confident the prices for good fine cutting as well as lugs will not only be fully maintained, but will go higher when the true movement of the Southern markets is more fully developed. Our present quotations are: Lugs, 6½c.@7½c.; Common, 8c.@8¾c.; Good, 9c.@10½c.; Fine, 11c.@12½c.; Select, 13c.@15c.; Maysville, 7c.@15c.

Albany Lumber Market.

For the week ending Wednesday, June 30.

The receipts show a falling off from last week, though they have been large and well assorted, increasing the stock of all kinds in market. The sales for the week have been fair, confined principally to the Eastern trade and for foreign shipment. Some Lumber has been sold to the South, from which quarter buyers begin to make their appearance. Prices are firm on all Lumber except clear pine, which has been sold during the week at each extreme of our quotation. The demand for Chemung pine and tally boards exceeds the supply. Shipments have been large, and vessels in port find ready freights, though rates are low.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the fourth week in June, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1855	7,002,328	2,507	—	5,677,380
1856	10,627,525	3,074	—	5,012,162
1857	11,447,500	2,766	—	11,447,200
1858	7,627,545	685	11,480	8,843,200

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to July 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1855	64,813,052	21,894	130	20,860,127
1856	55,539,042	12,890	390	6,608,262
1857	58,368,902	26,370	4,315	28,288,729
1858	94,579,056	10,737	55,785	37,165,106

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Vanderbilt	New-York	Southampton	July 3
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 7
Ariel	New-York	Southampton	July 10
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	July 14
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	July 14
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	July 15

FROM EUROPE.

City of Wash'gton	Liverpool	New-York	June 22
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	June 26
City of Edinburg	Glasgow	New-York	June 26
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June 30
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	July 3
Austria	Southampton	New-York	July 4
North Star	Southampton	New-York	July 7
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 7

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Saxonia, for Hamburg—J. D. Wendel and family, (6 persons;) A. Meek and family, (6 persons;) Wm. Marr and lady; Geo. Hennings, W. Michaelis, Mad. Flamme, Miss Breuning, Herm. Hirsch, G. P. Schellinger, Wm. Gade and family, (4 persons;) G. Heinecken, Theo. Eisfeld, Mrs. Heinecken and daughter, Theo. May and daughter, Ernst Thiel, Otto Zipperlen, Mr. Lange, Hugo Fischer, Clemens Weisker, Siegm. Kuhn, F. Plattner and friend, Mrs. E. Bauer and 2 children, Jas. Aleock and family, (4 persons;) William Alexander, W. Meyuberg, lady and children, L. Loewenstein, Mme. Pallier, Mr. Pallier, Mme. Derisis, John P. Otto and lady, Miss Ottens, John Wagner, Mis Berger, C. Beller and family, [illegible] J. Brodbeck, J. M. Israel, Jul. Wellmann, [illegible], George Nelson, H. Weber, [illegible], Philip [illegible], [illegible], N. P. [illegible], John Bauer, Henry L. Schlotter, A. [illegible] and child, John Meyer, Mme. [illegible], John Korner, [illegible], lady and children, Henry Schiebe, [illegible], Jacob Vogelsang, Michael Brandt, Jacob Martin, [illegible], [illegible], Sister Heinke, [illegible], Peter Ohlsen, [illegible], Fred [illegible], [illegible], Paulsen, Mme. Simon and 3 children, [illegible], C. [illegible], Theo. [illegible], Louis [illegible], [illegible], Meyer [illegible], [illegible], Wm. R. Brull, Frank Wettergreen, [illegible], B. Bewald, Isaac Hirsch, Mrs. Rankel and child, [illegible], Van [illegible], Henry Diehl, E. [illegible], Mrs. Marie [illegible], and 84 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—W. B. Isaacs and lady, 4 children and nurse, Mrs. L. B. Gibbs, Miss E. E. Mortimore, Master F. Mortimore, Mrs. L. Stubbs, C. Wright and lady, F. E. Hilton and lady, Mrs. A. Gardner, Mrs. E. L. Thorndyke, Mrs. L. Whitmore and son, Miss Parks, Mrs. L. Morgan, Miss V. Hathaway, Mrs. Walker and child, Miss Gresberry, C. R. Gallaher and lady, child and nurse, Mrs. L. Howell, child and nurse, Miss Dowell, Jas. Hancock, lady and 3 children, Miss B. A. West, F. Kline and lady, Lieut. T. F. Peacock and lady, [illegible], A. Gatto and lady, Miss S. J. Sherman, Miss C. Harris, A. Garrison, [illegible] and F. Wolfe, Wm. Shepherd, J. W. Brown, Miss V. Pegram, T. F. Jeffries, Wm. Bailey, Jas. Blackwell, Jas. Lyon, Jas. Kelly, G. W. Twombly, A. Emerson, R. B. Bell, G. E. Ketcham, R. M. Macomb, Capt. O. J. Hill, F. Burley, D. McCarthy, Geo. Brown, W. H. Blanche, C. F. Rosen and son, G. A. Allen, L. N. Middlebrook, D. J. Voles, R. A. Anderson, and 51 in the steerage.

In steamer Caledonia, from Baltimore—Mr. Allen, lady and 3 children, John Smith, Jr.

In bark Mersosi, from Barbadoes—Lieut. E. N. Dawson, Wm. E. Maclish, F. A. Dwight.

In bark Pathfinder, from Smyrna—Capt. Percival, (late of bark Vesta,) lady and 3 children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 33	Sun sets	7 36	Moon rises	11 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	12 19	Gov. Island	1 09	Hell Gate	2 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 1.

Cleared.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ships Silver Star, Wade, San Francisco, ——; City of Brooklyn, Robinson, St. Stephen's, Nesmith & Co.; Jno. Bertram, (Ham.) Knudsen, Hamburg, L. E. Amsinck.

Barks Wm. Henry, Young, Ragged Island, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Regatta, Avery, Gibraltar and a market, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; F. Hamilton, Ware, Machias, Peck & Church.

Brigs B. Ames, Bartlett, Marseilles, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Norfolk, Emery, Portland, G. L. Hatch & Co.; Geo. Stockholm, Giles, Trinidad, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Handy, Handy, Nuevitas, Thos. Owen & Son; J. Hunt, (Br.,) Cann, Glasgow, C. A. De Wolff.

Schooners Sara Elizabeth, Swift, New-Haven, ——; Howard, Lawrence, New-Orleans, Davis & Holmes; F. Satterly, Cooper, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Lady Antrim, Hayman, Boston, master; Mary Elizabeth, Madary, Philadelphia, F. P. King.

Sloop Rhode Island, Hull, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Henry Ludlam.

Steamer Caledonia, Gager, Baltimore, via Norfolk 30 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osceola, Smith, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jas. Allen.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Ship Superior, (of New-Haven,) Spaile, Liverpool May 20, with salt and coal to Nesmith & Son.

Ship Christiana, (packet,) Owens, London 34 ds., with mdse. and 89 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Isaac Bell, Johnson, London and Portsmouth 42 ds. with mdse. and 60 passengers to E. E. Morgan.

Bark Gem of the Sea, Miller, Almeria May 1, passed Gibraltar May 17, and St. Mary's (Azores) May 26, with fruit, lead, &c., to Galway, Casado & Tatter. Since passing the Azores has had nothing but light westerly winds and calms; been westward of the Banks 20 ds., in calms and fogs. June 26, took a pilot from No. 21. Off South Shoal bearing N. N. W. 25 miles. June 23, lat. 41 35, lon. 69 12, saw a line-of-battle ship standing to the W. and W.

Ship Ontario, Wood, Liverpool May 16, with mdse. and 45 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had light W. winds and calms the entire passage; been 8 ds. W. of lon. 65, with fogs and calms.

Ship Australia, (Pruss.) Gottschalk, Newcastle 49 ds., with coal to order. Took a pilot on the 24th, off Cape Sable, from boat G. W. Blunt.

Bark Juno, (Old.) Banks, Bremen 40 ds., in ballast, with 214 passengers to Scanton & Ruger.

Bark Pathfinder, (of South Thomaston,) Kalloch, Smyrna May 1, passed Gibraltar 18th, with rags, &c., to master. May 31, lat. 43 17, lon. 28 55, spoke Br. schr. Shark, fm. Para for Liverpool, short of provisions—supplied her.

Bark Mersosi, Griffin, Barbadoes June 16, with molasses to Timothy Dwight. June 24, lat. 29 10, lon. 67 40, spoke schr. Fred. Howell. 26th, passed a bark sig. B. with blue signal, white centre.

Bark King John, (Br.,) Brookbank, Newcastle May 5, with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Brig Lizabel, (of Boston,) Colley, Sagua June [illegible], with sugar to master.

Brig Loch Lomond, French, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to Mora Bro., Navarro & Co.

Brig Queen Esther, (Br.,) Merriam, Windsor, [illegible] ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Cadis, (Br.,) Dole, Charent April 26, with brandy &c., to G. M. Lewis.

Brig Arcturus, (Br.,) Howard, Windsor, N. S. [illegible] ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Independence, (Br.,) McAlmon, Hillsboro' 11 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig David Duffel, Talbot, St. John, N. B., 11 ds., with lumber to Packard & Co.

Brig John Boynton, Sites, Port-au-Prince 17 ds., with coffee and logwood to A. Rolker & Hellman.

Schr. Arctic, Ricks, Alexandria 6 ds., with flour to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Jacoba, (Dutch,) Van der Plas, Amsterdam 73 ds., with gin, &c., to Funche & Meincke.

Schr. James House, Sprague, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to W. Borden.

Schr. Canary, Hoffses, Calais 15 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Marcia Tribou, Bray, Eastport 8 ds., with lath fish to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Dr. Kane, Ryder, Bangor, via Middletown, Ct., in ballast to master.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Lacy, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. D. B. Baylis, Jayne, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to F. T. Montell.

Schr. Argus, Tucker, Charleston 4 ds., with lumber to Hand & Co.

Schr. Robin, (of Cherryfield,) Wallace, Gonaives June 16, with logwood and mahogany to Delafield & Wilson—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Silas Wright, Rogers, Rowler's Island, Me., 4 ds., with stone for Fort Richmond.

Schr. T. H. Jayne, Lynch, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Lucy Church, Lewis, Boston, in ballast to master.

Schr. Corbulo, Chrystie, Philadelphia, in ballast.

Schr. Bolivar, Gandy, Providence, for Elizabeth City.

Schr. Ellen Rodman, Rowman, New Bedford, ballast.

Schr. New Regulus, Dayton, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Lion, Harris, Albany, for Portland, Me.

Schr. Wave, Edwards, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Highlander, Mayo, Providence, ballast to master.

Schr. Marie L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Ct., [illegible].

Sloop Pointer, Fowler, Providence, mdse. to master.

WIND—During the day, from N. N. E. to S.

Sailed.

Steamships Saxonia, (Ham.,) Ehlers, for Hamburg, at 12 M.; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Leitch, for Liverpool, at 6 A. M. Ship Yorkshire, Bryant, for Liverpool.

Below.

Ship Northern Chief, from Liverpool May 1.

Ship Compromise, from Liverpool.

Brig Pauline, from Falmouth, Eng.—(By pilot-boat J. M. Waterbury.)

By Telegraph

BOSTON, July 1—Arr. brig Conductor, (Br.,) Palermo.

Disasters, &c.

LOSS OF WHALE SHIP ALEXANDER.

SYDNEY N. S. W., April 10.—The ship Alexander, 421 tons, commanded by Capt. Dougherty, and owned by Swift & Perry, of New-Bedford, sailed from Sydney on the 3d January last on a whaling voyage for the South Seas. Nothing particular occurred until the ship neared the coast of New-Zealand, when she suddenly struck upon a reef of rocks running about seven or eight miles from the main land. The weather at the time was thick and hazy, and a strong breeze was blowing from the southward, the ship being under double-reefed topsails at the time. Immediately the vessel struck, she carried away her rudder, and knocked a large hole in her bottom. The captain then directed the boats to be cleared away, thinking that the ship would sink, [illegible] heavy swell, however, drove the vessel over the reef into deep water, but finding that she then had [illegible] water in her hold, the captain determined [illegible] and endeavor to run her on the beach [illegible] only chance of saving her cargo. He succeeded in getting her clear of the reef, and ran her on [illegible] beach, and immediately ordered the masts to be cut away and let go the anchors. At this time the water was level with the lower deck. In landing the crew, one man, named Joseph Soldier, was unfortunately drowned in the surf. The Alexander had 1,300 barrels of sperm oil on board at the time she was wrecked. The captain states that his position, on the chart, upon the previous day, by his calculations, placed him about seventy miles to the southward of where the vessel struck, and that the reef is not laid down in any of his charts. She is stranded about half a mile in a northwesterly direction from the White Bluff, and nearly four miles to the southward of the mouth of the Wairau River, on the middle island. The hull of the ship was sold for £370; the whaling gear for £60; for whale-boats and fittings for £25; ship's stores for £30; the whole of the oil for £3,000—the whole proceeds of the sale being £3,295.

The schr. Triumph, which was lately sunk by collision with the schr. E. M. Smith, of Cape Cod, belonged to Bridgeton, N. J. She was 90 tons register, was rebuilt 3 years since, built in 1847, and was owned by Mr. Williams. The [illegible] M. Smith saved all the crew of the Triumph, except [illegible] Bones, who was the cook. She arrived at Boston [illegible] day.

Spoken, &c.

Fannie Lincoln—brig, from Darien for Antwerp, [illegible] 30, lat. 41 47, lon. 48 56.

Gem—brig, from Philadelphia for Portland, June [illegible], Cape of Delaware.—(By pilot-boat Mary Taylor, [illegible].)

G. W. Hall—bark, from London for Boston, June [illegible], lat. 43 9, lon. 29 25.

Thornton—ship, from New-York for Liverpool, June [illegible], lat. 40 45, lon. 70 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, June 14, brigs Milton, [illegible], for New-York in 10 ds.; Flora, Rice, disg.; Oretes, [illegible], for New-York in 8 ds. Barks Geriathan, [illegible]; Orlando, Conner, disg.; Mindora, [illegible]. Schrs. Prospect, Long, for New-York in 10 ds.; [illegible] & do. 5 ds.

At Barbadoes, June 15, brig Argyle, from [illegible] for St. John next day; S. A. Fisher, Keen, [illegible] ds.; Icarian, from New-York, disg.

METROPOLITAN SEWING MACHINES
All prices.
Sewing Machines for..........
Sewing Machines for..........
Sewing Machines for..........
Sewing Machines for..........
Sewing Machines for..........
Sewing Machines for..........
Sewing Machines for..........
C. H. WOOSTER,
No. 4[illegible] Broadway.